AN ELEMENTARY SANSKRIT GRAMMAR

For use in the Upper Classes of Higher English Schools

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PREFACE

THE Compilers of this I lementary Grammar primarily meant for candidates for the Matricula tion Frammation of the Calcutta University have been guided in their work by two main considerations. In the first place, it has been their aim to render the Grammar as simple as possible and hence to admit into it nothing in excess of what the Student at that stage may really be expected to know By a Students knowing grammatical forms they understand that he should be able not only to recognise and analyse them when he meets with them in literature but also to reproduce and apply them accurately for the purposes of translation into, and composition in Sauskrit This latter con sideration at once very definitely limits the matter to be comprised in a Grammar and the Compilers therefore, have excluded from their book many of the less common forms which, as a rule, are given even in Grammars of an element ary type The teacher will not find it difficult to give supplementary instruction regarding such forms whenever required. And the Student also should early acquire the capacity and habit of consulting, for information not given in his text-book, grammars of a more advanced type copies of some of which ought to be accessible to him in his School Library

The Compilers, in the second place, have endeavoured to cast the grammatical matter in a form which will not present too many difficulties to teachers, many, or most, of whom may have learned their Sanskrit grammar according to the old Indian system. For this reason Sanskrit technical terms are freely used together with the corresponding English ones, and occasionally views on points of grammar which are distinctively Indian have been referred to and explained

A supplement to this grammar, in the form of a 'Dhātukosha' containing a very full statement of all the tenses, moods etc, of the more commonly used verbs, will be published shortly

The compilation of a grammar on the lines indicated in the above was first suggested to the undersigned by the Vice-Chancellor of the

University the Honble Mr Justice Asutosh Mookerjee Saraswati CSI, whose interest in the promotion of Oriental studies is well known and who since a long time has felt convinced that a book of this type would contribute to make Sanskrit more popular in our Schools and to bring it into line with other branches of study

G THIBAUT B B SHASTRI

NB—It is not of course intended that the entire Dhātukosha should be included in the Matriculation Course as a whole it is meant for purposes of reference only But Matriculation Candidates will be expected to be familiar for the purposes of translation and composition with the different tenses, moods, participles, etc., of the following roots—

चदः। चप्। चर्षे। चर्षः। चर्षः। चस्। चापः। चामः। इतः। इत्यः। कवः। कमः। इत्यः। चाः। कपः। कषः। कमः। क्षोः। क्षोः। कुषः। चमः। चाः। चन्। चादः। गमः। गुपः। गैः। चषः। धाः। चरः। चिः। चिन्। किदः। कन्। जपः। नायः।

जि। जृ। भ्राः। ज्वल्। तन्। तप्। तुद्रः। तुष्। तृ। त्यज्। तै। त्य्। दंश्। दह्। दा (दाण्)। दा। दिव्। दुष्। दुष्। दुष्। दिष्। धा। **घાવા घू। घ। નમા નમા નિન્દ્**। ની। નૃત્। પન્। પઠ્। પત્। પા । પીલ્। પુષ્ । पूर्। पु। પ્રત્યશ્ प्री। बन्ध्। बाध्। बुध्। ब्रू। भन्। मज्। मन्त्रं। सा। मास्। सिद्। सी। सुज्। सू। मा भ्रमा मना सा। मि। मिल्। सुद्रा सुच्रा सः। स्ज्। स्ष्। यज्। यत्। यम्। याः। याप्। युज्। युष्। रच्। रच्। रम्। राज्। राष्। रच्। रद्। त्रधा कहा लम्। लिप्। लिह्। वच्। वद्। वस्। वहाविद्राविभा हा छज्। छत्। छघ्। छष्। યાલા માલુ માં માં માના માના મી ા પ્રાવા શ્રુમ્। શ્રુષ્। श्रुम्। श्रि। श्रु। श्रुम्। श्रुम्। श्रुम्। श्रुम्। श्रुम्। श्रुम्। सिध्। स्। स्ज्। सर्थं। स्त्। स्त। स्त। स्त। स्ना स्थ्या स्थ्हा स्त्रा हन्। हस्। हिन्स्। द्वा हृष्। द्वे॥

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

The Alphabet 1-5

	·			
Stor		PAGE		
1	The Alphabet	1		
2.	Vowels	1		
3	Consonanta Consonants with Vowels	12		
4.	Groups of Consonants	2		
5	Last of Compound Consonants	3		
6	6 Guṇa and Vriddhi			
	CHAPTER II			
	Rules of Sandhi 5-22			
7	Meaning and nee of Sandhi	5		
8-9	28. Sandhi of Vowels	6-11		
20-2	28. Irregular Vowel Saudhi	9 11		
29	5 Sandhi of Consonants	12 22		
62-7	'8 Visarga for final स् and र	18		
74-	5 Irregular changes of Visarga	21 22		
76-8	30 Change of w into w	28-24		
81-8	6 Change of winto w	24-26		

CHAPTER III

Declension 26-98.

87 Pratipadika, Vibbakti, Pada, Gouders and Numbers

SS Cases		27-28
89 Case Terminations (मृष् विभिन्त)		28
90 Classes of Nouns .		
(1) Bases ending in Vowels	•	29-41
91 Masculine bases ending in A		29
92-94 Masculine bases ending in 🔻	**	30
95 Masculine bases ending in &		31
96 Masculine bases ending in 32		32
97 Masculine bases ending in औ		33
98 Feminine bases ending in 🔻		33
99 Irregular feminine bases ending in A	ĭ	31
100 Feminine bases ending in z		34
101-03 Feminine bases ending in उं		35-36
104 Feminine bases ending in \u2208	•	36
105-06 Feminine bases ending in জ		37-38
107 Feminine bises ending in 🔻		38
108 Feminine bases ending in স্বী		38
109 Feminine bases ending in স্বী		89
Neuter bases ending in A		39
111-13 Neuter bases ending in v	•	40
114 Neuter bases ending in 3	•	41
115 Bases ending in Consonants	•	42
116-24 Unchangeable Bases .	•	43-48
125 Changeable Bases		49
126-34 Bases having two forms Partici	pial	
bases ın भत्		49-53
135 Comparative Bases in ยษุ	•	53
136-38 Bases in मन् and वन्		54-55

CONTENTS.	13
139 Bases having three forms	85
140-46 Bases in सन् and सन् preceded by	
a vowel. Bases in we	55 58
147 Perfect Participle bases in we	29
148. Bases in ≪	60
149 Irregular declenation	61
Adjectives.	
X 150-52. Degrees of Comparison	62-68
Numerals,	
J 153 64. Cardinals	64-72(7)
d 165 Ordinals	78 74
4 106-67 Numerical Adverbe and other Deri	
Vatives	76
Pronouns.	
168 72. Pronominal Adjectives	76-79
173 75 Pronouns proper Personal Pronouns	80-81
176-80 Demonstrative Pronouns	82 8,
181-83. Reflexive Pronouns	87-88
184 Possessive Pronouns	88
185 Relative Pronouns	88
186. Interrogative Pronouns	89
187 90 Compound Pronouns	89 91
191 213 Feminine Bases	91 98
CHAPTER IV	
Conjugation 98-184	
214-15 Tenses and Moods (Takkras)	98
216-17 Transitive and Intransitive Verbs	99 100
-010 nn 1.	

218-20 Personal terminations (परचेपद and पासनेपद)100-01

221. T	ne ten classes of Verbs .	• •	101-02
222 F	ırst group	•••	102-03
223 Second group			102
224-25.	The augment भ	•••	102-03
	First Group		
226-27.	Personal terminations (तिक् विभाति।)	•	103-05
228-30	First Conjugation	••	105-08
231-33	Fourth Conjugation		108-09
234-35	Sixth Conjugation		109-10
236-37.	Tenth Conjugation	•	110-11
	Second Group		
238-41.	Personal terminations		111-13
242-58	Second Conjugation	•	113-21
259-69	Third Conjugation	•	121-28
270-75	Fifth Conjugation	•	128-31
276-79	Seventh Conjugation		131-33
280-83	Eighth Conjugation	•	134-36
284-90	Ninth Conjugation	••	137-39
	General Tenses and Moods.		
291-93	Intermediate द	•••	140-41
294-331.	Perfect Tense (%)	•	141-54
296-326	Reduplicated Perfect खिट्	•••	141-53
301 Pe	ersonal terminations of বিহু		142-43
327-31.	Periphrastic Perfect ਗਿਣ	•	153-54
332-52	Aorist चुड् .		154-64
335-36.	First Form	• • •	155-65

	CONTENTS.	χı
837 38.	Second Form	156-57
889 T	hird Form	157 58
840-42.	Fourth Form	158-59
343-48.	Fifth Form	159 62
849 50	Sixth Form	162-63
851 52	Seventh Form	163-64
853-58.	Simple Future &&	164-65
859-62	Pemphrastic Future 📆	165-66
863-64.	Conditional TF	166-67
365 71	Benedictive wifelt for	167 69
872-81	Passive (ufain and mann)	169 71
382 91	Causatave fees	172 78
892 98.	Desiderative सन्द	178-74
₹ ₈₉₉₋₄₀₁	Frequentative 454	174-75
X 402-03	Denom: паште чичиц	175-76
404-25	Parasmanpada and $Atmanepada$	176-80
426-43.	Use of the Tenses and Moods	180-84

CHAPTER V

Verbal	Forms derived from 1001s by means saffixes ছবল 184-194	of krit-
444 45	Kridenta	184-85
448-48.	Present Participles	185-86
		107.00

∨449 55 Future Participles 187-88 456-63 Past Participles

189-92 Indeclinable Past Participle

×~464-69 192 94 ~470 Infinitive 194

X	xii		CONTENTS	
2,			CHAPTER VI.	
2		Govern	ment of Cases 1	95-215
2			(कारक)	, v - 210,
2'	471.	Kāraka	(()	10× 00
	472.	Nominative	•	195-96
2'	473-88	3. Accusative		. 196
2'	484-90	. Instrumental		196-201 201-03
2:	491-50	2. Dative		201-03
2(503-12	. Ablative		206-09
2(513-19	Locative		200-09
	520-31.	Genitive	•	213-15
2:				210-10
24		Ch	IAPTER VII	
2}		Comp	ounds 216-240.	
27	532	Samāsa	•	216
2'1	533-39	Λ vyay $\mathfrak I$ bh $\mathfrak i$ va		216-19
2(540-65.	Tatpurusha		219-30
2(566-76	Bahuviihi		230-35
1	577-85	Dvandva		2 35-39
oi.	586	Saha-supā		. 239-40 -
-4} 21	587-89	Ekasesh	•	240-41
2(CHA	PTER VIII.	
2(2(2(3(3) 3/	590-598.	Secondary Suff		241-244
3;	000-000i	Soomading Sun		
3/				
3[

CHAPTER I

The Alphabet

- 1 Sanskrit is most commonly written in the Devanagari character. The Devanagari Alphabet comprises forty eight letters (বল or মহাং). Of these letters thurteen are vowels (মাং) and thirty five consonants (অমুন).
- 2 Of the thirteen vowels five are short (अस्त) । प्रकृत द्वा प्रकृत and स्त्री Eight are long (टीच) । ... पान द्वां कि त, प्रता प्रकृति स्त्री प्रकृति प्रवास प्रकृति प्रकृति प्रकृति ।
 - 3 The following is a list of the consonants-

स्ति, स्विति सह घट्टी, स्वति घटी, कटीत स्वति द्वीति स्वति दिं, दिंगी स्वति द्वीति स्वति सर्वि घटी दिवे घटीति, ना प्राप्ति स्वति स्वति स्वति यप्र सर, नि यप गई वर्ष्ट्र प्रकारक, सक, स्ति, пр. от т Anusyura, b Visarga. When following a consonant, the vowels are written as follows

था।, इ., ईी, उ., जिंदू, तर्ह, पेंं, भी है।

Thus -

ना, भा, निं, भी, नुं, नुं, सिं, ka, kā, kā, ki, kī, ki, ku, kū, kī, hri, नृं, नृं, नृं, नृं, नृं, नृं, सिं, krī, klı, ke, kaı, ko, kau, kau, қти, हृ ru, ह्र rū, ह्र hū, ह्र hṛi, हृ hṛi ह्र hṛi, ह्र hṛi,

4 The consonants are divided into groups, according to the vocal organs employed in their articulation. The first five of these groups are called and each group is distinguished by the first letter it comprises. Thus, the an-and comprises an units

च छ ज भा ज form the च-वर्ग; ट ठ ड ट ग् the ट-वर्ग; तथद ध न the त-वर्ग; प प व भ म the प-वर्गः

The letters या र लाव are called अन्त:स्थ-वर्ण या पास and हा are comprised under the name

ઇાપ્યવર્ષા,

The last letters of the five वर्ष १ ह ज ए न and म are comprised under the term अनुनासिक, and this name is also applied to the sign = written above a letter

5 Consonants following each other without intervening vowels are written in groups (Compound Consonants)

List of Compound Consonants.

			-				
₹.	kka,	गत	kkha,	Ħ	kta,	त्तथ	ktya,
য়া	ktra,	য়া	ktva,	য়া	kna,	क्स	kma,
वध	kya,	দ্র	kra,	क्त	kla,	क	kva,
ঘ	ksha,	च	kshma,	₹Į	kshya,	च्च	kshva,
च्य	Lhya,	स्	khra,	म्य	gyn,	प	gra,
प्य	grya,	শ্ব	ghna,	দ্ম	ghına,	घ्य	ghyn
ਬ	ghra,	₹	ńka,	툸	ńkta,	£ ,	ńkaha,
\$	ńkshva,	ঙ্গু	nga,	Ŧ	ngya,	Ħ	ůma,
¥	chcha,	चर	chehha,	च्ह	chchhra,	অ	chna,
ध्म	ehma,	च	chhya,	页	chhra,	का	Ja,
an.	jha,	ম	្រាំង ,	靵	jnya,	ष्म	jma,
च्य	jya,	অ	jra,	स्य	Jva,	ন্ত	noha,
¥8	nchha,	भ	ñja,	इ	ţţa,	ব্য	ţya,
Ŧ	ţra,	ব্য	thya,	কু	thra,	U	фуа,
Ţ	фга,	क	dhya,	ş	dhra,	प्र	nta,
Ų	ptha,	4	ņļa,	स्य	ភជា ម	स्म	nma,
स्य	tkи,	শ	tta,	त्त्य	ttya,	स्व	ttva,
च	ttra,	त्य	ttha,	Ħ	tna,	त्प	tpa,
a	tma,	ষ	or च tra,	ų	trya,	त्व	tva,
=	tes.	ष्य	thya,	8	dgn,	Ę	dda,

ह	ddha,	星	ddhva,	ন্ধ	dna,	ह्य	dba,
ব্ধ	dbha,	र्झय	dbhya,	झ	dma,	य	dya,
द्र	dra,	झ	drya,	ह	dva,	झ	dvya,
শ্ব	dhna,	ध्य	dhma,	ध्य	dhya,	৸	dhra,
भ्य	dhrya,	ध्व	dhva,	ન્ત	nta,	વધ	ntya,
જા	ntra,	न्द	nda,	ৰ্দ্ধ	ndra,	त्ध	ndha,
न्ध्र	ndhra,	ন	nna,	न्	nıa,	ਸ਼	pta,
स्य	ptya,	म्र	pna,	प्स	pma,	ĸ	pya,
प्र	pra,	ਸ਼	pla,	प्स	psa,	न	bja,
ब्द	bda,	ब्ध	bdha,	ন্ন	bna,	न्न	bra,
स्र	bhna,	भ्य	bhya,	स्त्र	bhra,	स्व	bhva,
स्त	mna,	ŧч	mpa,	હ વ	mba,	न्ध	mbha,
म्म	mma,	પ્ ય	mya,	4기	mra,	ग् ल	mla,
य्य	ууа,	य्व	yva,	र्क	rka,	ध	rdha,
લ્લ ા	lka,	જ્ય	lpa,	स्र	lla,	१ प्प	lva,
ন্ন	vna,	વ્ય	vya,	ন	vra,	স্থ	ścha,
7 √66	śchha,	क्र ्य	śchya,	स्र	śna,	મ્ય	śya,
শ্ব	śra,	શ્ર્ય	śrya,	स्त	śla,	ग्ब	śva,
भ्रद्ध	śvya,	ष्ट	shţa,	ષ્ટ્ય	shtya,	쭞	shṭra,
ष्ट	shtva,	બા	shņa,	ष्ठ	shtha,	ર ના	ska,
₹ (1	sta,	र त्थ	stya,	स्त्र	stra,	ૡવ	strya
•্বে	stva,	स्न	sna,	₩	sma,	स्य	sya,
स्र	sra,	स्व	sva,	Ħ	hua,	霊	hna,
न्न	hma,	ह्य	hya,	¥	hıa,	ह्न	hla,
দ্ধ	hya.						,

Cuma and Vriddlin

•

Vowels the fore must be classified a followsSumple vowels च चा इड उक्त यहम् ल Guna vowels च च चा चम Vyiddhi vowels चा ऐ ची चार पहल

CHAPTER II

Sandhi

7 In Sanskrit, when syllabics are combined into words or words are combined with other words either into Compound words or into sentences, the final and initial letters of meeting syllables or words undergo cartain changes. These changes are comprised under the term uffer (combination). The rules of sandhi are many and very complicated. The following rules apply throughout to the changes of initial and final

letters of complete words, and to some extent to the changes of letters in the body of words. The many special rules which hold good for changes of the latter kind will not be detailed in this grammar.

Combination of Vowels.

(खरसिंधः)

8. A final স or ঝ combines with an initial স or ঝ into ঝ

9. Final द or ई combines with initial द or ई into ई

10 Final उ or ज combines with initial उ or ज into ज

11 Final Refor We combines with initial Reformation with the Reformation with initial Reformation with initial Reformation with initial Reformatio

पिछ+ भाधि = पितृहि

12 Final प or पा combines with initial ए or ए into ए, with initial उ or क into पो with initial पर or ऋ into पर्—

> तव + इन्द्र = तवेन्द्र परम + इम्बर = परमेम्बर इित + उपदेश = हितीपदेश गङ्गा + उदक्तम् - गङ्गोदकम् तव + नद्रवि = तवर्षि मद्या + नद्रवि = स्ट्रवि

13 Final w or will combines with initial v or vinto v, with initial vi or vi into vi-

सस + ५००० च समैतक् ह्या + एव = ४४ व सव + भोड = तबीड सव + भोपवस = तबीववस

14 Final द or ई before initial च or चा, स or ज, सर or चर, ए or ऐ, चो or चो is changed into v—

> दिष + घत ≃ दध्यप्त मदी + घाषीत् ≔ नद्यासीत् इति + घषाच ≕ दशुवाच धागच्छति + घरिष च घागच्छलुस्सि - निन्दति + एमम् ≕ निन्दस्नेनम्

15 Final उठा क before initial अठा आ, उ or ई, ऋ or ऋ, एठा ऐ, ओ or औ, becomes व्

16 Final ऋ or ऋ, before initial अ or आ, इ or ई, ड or ज, ए or ऐ, ओ or औ, becomes र्

17 Final ए and ओ become अध् and अब् before any vowel; if they stand at the end of a word (पदान्त), the य of अध् and the व of अब् are very generally dropped

18. ए and ओ at the end of a word (पदाल) remain unchanged before initial आ, but the आ is dropped

19 Final ऐ and भी become भाय and भाय before any vowel, if they stand at the end of a word (पदान्त) the युवात चुवातु be dropped—

ने+ घक ≖नायक

ियें + एति = थियायेति ल थिया एति

रवा े + भन्तमित = रवावन्तमित का रया भन्तमित

Note particularly that after the dropping of the z and z no further Sandhi can take place between the final and initial vowels.

Irregular Vowel Sandhi

A few cases of irregular vowel sandhi must be noted.

20 When a preposition (उपार्क) ending in च or चा combines with a verbal root (धातु) beginning with चर the च or चा combines with चर into चार (not चर)—

प्र+ भर चक्र ति = प्राचक्र ति

The propositions ending in च or चा are चय भव उप म परा

21 When one of these same propositions combines with the initial ए or भो of a root the result is ए or भो (not ऐ or भो)—

ઉપ+પંત્રતે≔ સંપેત્રતે જપ+પોષતિ⇔ લ્પોષતિ But in the case of the v of the 100ts va and v, the general rule holds good

But in imperative 2nd person singular

22 When the ओ of ओह combines with a preceding अ, in a compound word (समास), the result may be either औ or ओ

अधर + ओह: = either अधरीह; or अधरीह:

23 When ત્રાત is preceded, in a compound (હતીયામનામ) word, by દ્યા, the result of the combination is ત્રાષ્

दु:ख+ नरत: (affected by pain)= दु:खातै:

24 We further note the following cases of irregular vowel-sandhi, in certain compound words which are in common use

- 25 In certain cases the vowel sandli de manded by the preceding rules does not take place. The most important cases of this kind are the following
- 26 ईस and ए when dual (दिवसन) termina tions, either nominal or verbal, remain unchanged before any initial vowel—

कवो + इमी = कवो इमी साधू + इमी = साधू इमी समू + समेको = समू समकी सते + एते = मते एते याचेते + भयम = याचेते सर्थम

27 The gof will (nom plural of the pronoun usy) is treated in the same way ---

प्रसो + पन्धा = प्रसी पन्धा

28 Interjections consisting of one vowel only, and also है and पही do not enter into Sandhi with a following initial vowel—

> s+इन्द्र = इ इन्द्र भा+एवन् = भाएवन् है+इन्द्र = है इन्द्र भड़ो+ भपूर्वन् = भड़ो भपूर्वन

Combination of Consonants

(व्यञ्जनसन्धि:)

- 29 In Sanskiit no consonants can stand at the end of a word (पदान्त) but the following क्ट्त्प्ड्ण्न्म् ज्: (Visaiga) and (Anusvāra) As a rule no word in Sanskiit ends in more than one consonant
- 30. Final क् च्र्त्ा प्change to ग् ज् ड्र् and ब् respectively, before an initial vowel or before an initial letter which is third or fourth or fifth in the वर्ष to which it belongs, and also before initial य्र्व्वात इ

सस्यक् + ७ताम् = सस्यग्ताम् दिक् + सि: = दिग्मि: सम्बाट् + अयम् = सम्बाड्यम् जगत् + ईश: = जगदीश: चित् + रूपम् = चिद्रूपम् काकुप् + सि: = काकुविस:

31 Final त् remains त् before the suffixes (प्रत्यय) वत् and भत्

विद्युत् + वत् = विद्युत्वत्

32 According to Rule (30) final क्ट्त्प् become ग्ड्इ ब् before initial न् or म्, but more generally they in that position become ड् ण्न्म्

Thus-

दिस्+माग = दिहनाव (more usual than दिशा) तत्+पूनम्=तद्भुनम् (more usual than तदृश्मम्) वत्+मुरादि = पतमुरादि (more usual than पतद्भरादि)

पट+सुख ≈पयमुख (more usual than पडमुख)

33 The latter change is obligatory (not optional) before the suffixes my and ma-

याक्+सय घ्याड्सय चित्+सय ≂िषयय तत्+साथम्घतमायम्

षद्+भवति becomes पायवति only (not पह्नवित), and the genitive case of पट्ना प्यान only

34 Final त and न before initial स become स् and स respectively

> तत्+स्त्रभते चतद्वभते सद्दान्+साम ≈ सहाद्वाभ

35 The wof the root was and its derivatives is dropped after the proposition wa-

उत्+स्थानम् = ७त्यानम् उत्+स्थापयप्ति= ७त्यापयि

36 Final स्टन्प before initial इ become ग्रद्ध under Rule (30), but usually a further change takes place, the initial ह being changed into व्हथ्भ्respectively

वाक्+हरि:=वाग्हरि: or (usually) वाग्धरि: परिवाद्+हतः=परिवाड्हतः or परिवाड्ढतः तत्+हृतम्=तद्हृतम् or तद्षृतम् अप्+हरणम्=अव्हरणम् or अव्मरणम्

- 37. Final त् before initial च् or क् becomes च् तत्+चित्तम्=तिच्तम्
- 38. Before initial ज् it becomes ज् तत्+जायते = तज्जायते
- 39. Before mitial શ્રા t becomes च् તત્+ સ્પોતિ = તત્ત્ર્યોતિ
- 40. More commonly, however, an additional change takes place, the initial m being changed into w

त ५५ गोति

41. An analogous change of initial m may take place after final a z and u

वाक् + भतम् = वाक्धतम् or वाक्छतम् परिवाद + भेते = परिवादभेते or परिवाद्छेते भप् + भन्द: = भप्भन्द: or भप्छन्द:

42 This change of π into π takes place, however, only if the π is followed either by

a vowel or one of the letters यर्म्य Hence— वाक + धीतिन भाकाधीति only

43 Final q before an initial z 7 z becomes z (which in certain cases becomes z under Rule 30)—

सस्+टीका = तहीका सस्+डयर्थ = सडडयर्थ

44 Final न before initial च or छ changes to Anussara and म is inserted after it—

*44+441(==44441)

45 Before initial द or द final न् 15 changed into Anusvāra and प 18 inserted.—

भश्राम् † ठह्नुर □ भश्राष्टदुर

46 Before स or य final न is changed into Anusvara and स is inserted—

पकिन्+ वायध = पकिसायध

47 The change of quote Anusvara plus श or प्राम्थ takes place however, only if the प्र्ट्र त्य are followed outher by a vowel or one of the letters य्र्ष्य Hence--

मन्+सास् =धन्ताद् only

48 Final न before ज and म becomes ज, the म may be changed to छ—

> ंगतून्+अवति = यवूथ्जवति सान्+गमकान् = साज गमकान् ०४ ता•क्यकान्

- 49 Final न before इ and ह is changed to ण् सहान् + डामर := महाच्डामर :
- 50. The changes prescribed by Rules (44-45-46) do not affect the final ๆ of มมาๆ

प्रशान् + तनोति = प्रशान्तनोति

51 Final # is changed into Anusvāra before any consonant

त्वम्+करोषि = त्वं करोषि नदीम्+तरित = नदीं तरित सत्वरम्+याति = सत्वरं याति इरिम्+वन्दे = इर्रिवन्दे शथ्यायाम्+ भेते = भथ्यायां भेते

सम्+राट् remains समाद (the म cannot become Anusvāra)

52 Instead of this, before any consonant of the first five Vargas, final η may be changed into the nasal of the Varga concerned

त्वझरोषि for त्वं कारोषि नदीन्तरति for नदीं तरति मधुरम्फलम् for मधुरं फलम्

53 After the Anusvāra into which the म् of yम् is changed in certain compounds, श्र or स् is inserted

> पुम् + चली = पुंचली पुम् + कोक्तिल ' = पुंग्कोकिल '

54 स् 18 in crited after the Anussara into which the मृ of मृम् is changed before हा er deriva

मम्+कत¤र्मकृत सस+कारः =संस्कार

55 In the bede of a word find and a change into the fifth letter of the Varga to V hich the immediately following consonant belongs—

गाम + त = गाना

56 In the same circumstances न and म् change into Anus, era before ज्यम्लक्-

ु९ भाक्षम +च्यते= भाकस्पते

57 E standing at the beginning of a word and preceded by a short vowel or the particles up and up becomes up.—

स्म + काया = भ च्छाया

था + फादबति = भाष्यादबति

58 This change is optional if to is preceded by any other final long vowel—

सक्ती + काया = भक्ती च्याया वर सक्तीकाया

59 In the body of a word to necessarily becomes to after any vowel—

इच्छति, चेच्छियते (from हिन्दू)

60. Final इ ज् and न् preceded by a short vowel and followed by any vowel are doubled

प्रत्यड् + आस्ते = प्रत्यड्डास्ते सुगण् + आस्ते = सुगसास्ते एतिसान् + अन्तरे = एतिसानन्तरे

61. Consonants (except ₹ and ₹) if preceded by ₹ and ₹ these letters being themselves preceded by a vowel may be doubled

अर्क: or अर्क्ष: झम्नान् or श्रह्मान्

Visarga for final स् and र

62. At the end of a word (पदान्त) स् and र् change into Visarga

राम: for रामस् अन्ति: for अन्तिस् प्रातः for

63. This Visarga remains unchanged before following क् ख्एफ् श्ष्

कः करोति

कः पचति

कः भेते

64 Before च or क the Visarga changes to म, before ट or ट to घ; before त or घ to स

पूर्ण + चन्द्र = पूर्ण्यन्द्र तत + क्षित्रेच्न ततिन्द्रत्रे भग्न + ठबुर च्न संगठबुर नम + तस्यस्य चनस्यसम्बस्यस

or Wisarga following any vowel but W or Wi becomes ζ before any vowel, or any consonant which is third or fourth or fifth in its Varga, or U ζ W Z and W.—

> कवि + भयम् = क्षविर्यम् नि + घम = निर्धन शिम + इसि = शिग्रर्डसि

66 If, however the Visarga is preceded by wand followed by any vowel but we it is dropped—

पायस + **भाइ =** दायस भाइ का एस ≕का ग्रंथ

Note particularly that after the dropping of the Visarga (Rules 66 69 70), no further Sandhi can take place between the final and initial vowels—

> पायस + भाद= वायस भाद गता + भक्षा = गता भक्षा

67 If preceded by w and followed by one of the consonants enumerated in Rule (65) the w+ Visarga change to wiभोसनः + गन्धः = भोसनो गन्धः निर्वाणः + दीपः = निर्वाणो दीपः भतीतः + सासः = भतीतो सासः सनः + रसः = सनोरसः

68. If preceded by आ and followed by initial आ, the आ + Visaiga become ओ and the initial आ is dropped

 $\dot{\theta}$ द: + अथम् = नरीऽथम् $\dot{\theta}$ द: + अधीत: = वेदोऽधीत:

69 Visaiga preceded by and followed by any vowel or any of the consonants enumerated in Rule (65) is dropped

हता: + अधा. = हता अधा: देवा: + इह = देवा इह मा: + मि: = मामि: देवा: + यान्ति = देवा यान्ति

70 Under the same circumstances, the Visarga of भो: is dropped

मो:+ अचुत=मो अचुत

71 The two pronouns स: (तद्) and - एवं: (एतद्) drop the Visarga before any consonant, and any vowel, except अ Before the latter the final अ + Visarga become ओ and the initial अ is dropped

स:+ एति = स एति ृ एष:+ ग च्छति = एष ग च्छति स:+ अस्ति = सोऽस्ति But at the end of a sentence # and vq

72. The Visarga which represents a final τ (e.g. ya for ya τ) is not treated according to Rules (66, 67, 68, 69) but returns to τ -

पुन + पाय = पुनस्य पुन + पायत = पुनस्यत पुन + यापस्ति = पुनर्यक्रिति दा + एपा = द्विया

73 Before initial \(\tau\) final \(\tau\) is dropped and a preceding short you'd lengthened—

पुनर्+स्सर्ते (िष्ट पु⊤्रसर्ते) पुत्रास्सर्ते मभुर्+स्प्रते≂ममुर्धाने गीर्+स्म्या≕गीरस्या

- 74 In a certain number of cases the Sandhi changes of Visarga are not in accordance with the above stated general rules. A few only of these exceptions are stated here.

b. Compounds of au:, fac:, ye: with the root as or derivatives of it

नमः 🕂 कारः = नमस्कारः 📑

નમ: 🕂 કાત્ય = નમસ્ત્રૃત્ય

Thus તિરસ્તાર:, પુરસ્તાર: etc.

c. Other cases are

स्या + कर = स्यापात्

ષ્ય: + વાન્ત: = ષ્રયરવાના:

दश: + कार: = थशस्कर:

भघ: + पदम् = अधस्पदम्

भा:+ कर:= भाष्तर:

षायु:+काम:=घायुष्कामः

भातु: + प्रवः = भातुष्पुत्रः

धनु: + काः = धनुष्काः

धनु: + कार्यं = धनुष्कार्यं भ्

तेज:+विन्=तेजस्विन्

च्योति: + मत् = ज्योतिषत्

75 भहर, the Pada-base of भहर, disp'ays various irregularities in compounds

भहः + पति: = भहः पति: or भहपति:

घर: + राव: = यहीराव:

먹는: + 청년: = 청년(당:

Note also

खः + पति: = खः पति: or स्वर्धति:

गो: + पति := गो:पति: or गोर्धति:

Change of म into ण

76 न if followed by a vowel or न्स्य ए changes to my through the influence of सर सर्वा प् preceding the न within the same word provided there intersome between the influencing letter and न no other letters but vowels and consonants of the स्था or प्या स्यूप् or Anusyara—

रुपाम्, चर्केण, भ्रष्णम् धर्मेण रादयः कार्येण क्षप्प रकाप्ति दूषणम् जिरु यृक्षणम्

77 But on the other hand भ्यमस् (where a letter of the च मा intervenes) दमनस् (where म् intervenes), रसकी (where the न् is followed by a) and रासान् प्रीन, स्थान् etc (where the न् being the last letter of the word is not followed by any other letter)

78 The 'influencing letters may change a into a also when occurring in a word which is the first part of a compound while the a occurs in the second part but in many such cases the a remains unchanged—

मय+नी = श्रथकी पाम+नी = श्रामयो सर्व+मद्म = सर्वास द्वत + हनम् = ध्रहण्म् भूपं + नखा = भूपंणखा

But, on the other hand

परा + अझ्स् = पराझ्स् सर्व + नासन् = सर्वनास**न्** दल + घ्न: = दलघ्न:

79 In some cases the change of न् to ग्राड optional

> गिरिनदी or गिरिसदी ब्रीहिवाधिन: or ब्रीहिवाधिस:

80. Frequent instances of the change of न् into ण are also afforded by compounds of verbal roots or their delivatives with prepositions containing र प्रसमित (प्रमनमित), प्रसायकः (प्रमनायकः); अन्तर्भयति (अन्तः + नयति), प्राणिति (प्रमञ्जनित) प्रमाणम् (प्रमनावम्)

But, on the other hand, ulandet, une:, unfine etc

Change of स into ज.

81 Non-final स्, chiefly of suffixes and terminations, if followed by a vowel, or त्य्नस्य्व,

changes into u through the influence of an imme distely preceding vowel (excepting u and पा) or स्वार्

इति + सु = इत्यु, गुरु + सु = गुरुषु, वाक् + सु = वासु गिम + ध्वति = गिमथित, सु + ध्वाप = सुप्वाप, સર્પિ (∇ usarga for स्) + क = सर्पि ω , सर्पि + मत् = सर्पि सर्

On the other hand, सम (Visarga for स्)+ भा= भन्या (here स is preceded by भा)

82 The above rule holds good even in cases where Anusvärs, standing for η or Visarga intervenes between η and the preceding influencing letter—

चवीषि , चिषि यु

83 The same principle affects the initial \mathfrak{A} of many verbs when compounded with prepositions—

84 And in the case of these verbs the change takes place even when the augment (भाषामा) intervenes between the influencing letter and the η —

जमाहीत् (imperfect tenne of चिम + स्तु) भावीदत्त

- 85. In certain other cases the स् remains unchanged e.g. पि + सोदुम् (infinitive of सङ्) परिसोदुम्
- 86. The same change affects the initial π of the second members of many other compounds

वि+समः= विषमः; युधि+स्थिरः=युधिष्ठिरः; अग्नि+स्तोमः=अग्निष्टोमः; मादः+स्वसा=मादःवसा; पिदः+स्तसा=पिदःवसा etc. etc.

CHAPTER III.

Declension.

87. The grammatical rules on 'Declension' teach how to nouns (including adjectives), as also to numerals and pronouns certain case-affixes (विभक्तिक or सूप) are joined on A noun, in its primitive form without case-termination, is in Sanskrit grammar called मालिपदिक (nominal base); with the case-termination joined on, it is called a पदः Thus राम and इति are prātipadikas; रामः, इतिस् etc are padas.

^{*} The term and is applied to those terminations also by means of which verbs are conjugated

ŧ

There are in Sanskrit three different Gen ders-Masculine (yms) Feminine (willing), and Neuter (Mushing)

Masculine—ताम, नर, हच साधु, पिछ, राजन् Femininc मता, नदी, वधू, साध्वी, साध, वास् Neutor—धन, वन, वारि, संधु थमस्

There are three Numbers—Singular (एक ব্যক্তি) Dual (হিব্যুল) Plural (বহুব্যুল)

Singular—हस्त सता वनम् Dual—हस्ते सते यने Plural—हस्त सता वनानि

In these examples, to the pratipadikas हच सता, वन, there are joined the case terminations of the Nominative (अयमा) case of each Number

88 There are in Sanskrit seven Cases, or eight if we count the Vocative (idian) Their names, with the corresponding names of Western (Latin) grammar are as follows—

First Case (мини viz. [анित) = Nominative (भाष्यकारक)

Second Case (દિતીયા) = Accusative.

Third Case (and) = Instrumental.

(करवकारक)

Fourth Case (વતુર્થી)= Dative (સન્પ્રદાનનારના)

Fifth Case (પદ્મની)= Ablative (સ્પાદાનનારન)

Sixth Case (ષષ્ઠી)= Genitive (સલ્લન્ધ)

Seventh Case (સપ્તમી) = Locative (ત્રધિના (પાના (ના)

संबोधन = Vocative.

Sanskrit Grammaiians do not consider the Genitive (এৱ)) to be a case (কাৰে); they therefore count six cases only.

89. The following is a tabular statement of the case-terminations (sup [44] vibhakti) These terminations undergo various changes when joined to bases ending in vowels, after bases ending in consonants they appear in their normal forms

	Ų	! कावचन	द्विवचन	बहुवचन
	ç	Singular	Dual.	Plural
प्रथमा विमक्ति	Nom.	:(स्)	ঋী	ત્ર : (ત્રમ્)
दितीया विमत्ति	Acc.	ઋન્	भी	ষ্ম: (শ্বस্)
त्वतीया विभक्ति	Inst.	ঋ	મ્યામ્	મિ:(મિષ્)
ધતુર્થી विमक्ति	Dat	Ų	મ્યામ્	મ્ય:(મ્યમ્)
पश्वभी विमित्ती	Abl.	স্ব: (ঋধ্) મ્યાન્	भ्य: (भ्य स्)
ષષ્ઠી વિમક્ષિ	Gen.	শ্ব: (ঋस) ચ્રો: (ઋ્રો•	ષ્) ઋામ્
सप्तमी विमिति	Loc.	K	ચો: (ચો	५) स

The Vocative has as a rule the same termina tion as the Nominative.

- 90 Sanskrit nouns may be divided into two classes—
 - 1 Nouns, the bases of which end in Vowels
 - Nouns, the bases of which end in Consonants.

भकारान्त पुलिङ्ग

		एकवचन	हिवधन	बहुवचन
		Singular	Dual	Plural
भयभा	Nominative	मर्*	नरी	नरा
વિતીયા	Accusative	ग५+(नरी	મ રાજ્
હ તીયા	Instrumental	ન રેવા	ન રાન્યાન	् नरे
પતુર્યી	Dative	નરાય	नराभ्याम्	नरिभ्य
પજાાની	Ablative	નરાવ્	नराभ्याम्	नरेश्य
षष्ठी	Genitive	गरस्त	મહયો	નરા€ાન્
વયમી	Locatave	परि	મ રચી	વ ેપુ
નેવોધન	Vocative	हे नर	हे मरी	🗣 नरा

All Masculine bases ending in ware declined like at

92. Masculine bases ending in द

इकारान्त पुलिङ्ग

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	ছ रि:	દ ્રની	घरव ः
Acc.	च्चि म्	પ્ રી	દ રી ન્
Inst.	इरिया	इ रिम्थाम्	इरिमि:
Dat.	४ ५ये	इ रिस्थाम्	इ रिम्यः
Abl.	हरे:	દરિ મ્યામ્	६ रिम्यः
Gen.	₹ ₹ :	પ્ યી:	દ્યાન
Loc.	ષ રી	પ્ યો:	हरिषु
$\mathbf{Voc.}$	है ६२	हे हरी	हे हरथ:

With the exception of unand unal Masculine nouns ending in ξ are declined like ξ .

93. 4(4) is declined as follows:

RE L	4		•
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	લહા	सखायौ	सखाय:
Acc. •	સંસ્થાયમ્	સહાયી	સહ્યીન્
Inst.	સ હ્યા	સિલ્ફિમ્યામ્	सिखिंस:
Dat.	સ હ્યે	સિલ્સ્યાન્	सिखभ्य:
Abl.	સલ્યુ:	ન્ન િયામ્	सिख्भ्य:
Gen.	સલ્યુ:	સંख્યો:	संखीनाम्
Loc.	મ હ્યો	મુજી:	સ હિલુ
Voc.	हे सखे	हे सखायौ	हे सखाय:

94 The word units declined like us m Singular Inst., Dat., Abl., Gen., Loc., in the other cases it follows unit

	Singul
Inst.	पत्था
Dat.	पत्ये
Abl.	पत्यु
\mathbf{G} en	पत्यु
Loc.	પત્યો

As the second part of a compound una follows
The throughout, a.g. Hull Inst. Hullani, Dat.
Hund otc.

95 Masculine bases ending in w

च व	ગરા⊤પુ⊛િছ	
Singular	Danl.	Plural
गुर	गुरू	गुरव '
યુષ્	गुरू	યુષ્ય
ગુવ ષા	યુ જ સ્થા મ્	યુર્વામ
મુહવે	ગુરુ લ્લાન્	गुरुस्य ₹
गुरी	યુ જ્લ્લામ્	શુક્રમ્ય
गुरी	गुर्वी	ગુજ્ વાન્
गुरी	गुर्वी	345
है गुरो	हे गुरू	हे गुरव
	Singular गुरु गुरुषा गुरुष गुरो गुरो गुरो	गुरु गुरू गुरुम् गुरू गुरुम् गुरू गुरुमाम् गुरवे गुरुम्माम् गुरो गुर्नो गुरो गुर्नो

All Masculine nouns ending in ware declined like no

96 Masculine bases ending in ऋ ऋकारान्त पुणिष

The 'father' and nouns declined like fue

α. 146	ancher and	HOURS GCOM	ca mo 19te
	Sıngular	Dual	Plural.
Nom	પિતા	પિતરૌ	पितर:
Acc	પિતરમ્ .	ในส์โ	पितॄन्
Inst	પિત્રા	પિહમ્યામ્	पित्सी:
Dat	પિલે	પિહય્યામ્	पित्रस्य:
\mathbf{Abl}	પિતુ:	પિહમ્યામ્	पित्रस्य:
Gen	પિતુ:	पित्रो:	પિતૃષામ્
Loc	પિતરિ	पित्नी:	પિત્રધુ
\mathbf{Voc}	ਵੇ ਪਿਕ:	हे पितरी	हे पितरः

The following nouns are declined in the same way: साद; जाभाद; देह .

नृ 'man' is declined in the same way, but forms in Gen Plu either नृषास् or नृषाम्

(b) दाद and bases declined like दाद

दाद and other nouns ending in ह which denote agents, and also नम् and भतृं, are declined on the whole like पिट but change the स into आर् in the following cases

	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
1. Nom.		<u> દાતારી</u>	दातार: '
2. Acc.	दे।तारम्	दातारीः	

97 Masculine bases ending in খী শীকাবেল বুলিহ'

The only noun of this class is गी Plural Dual Singular गावी गी गाय गावी गाम गा गोभि गीभ्याम गवा गीभ्य गरी गीभ्याम गीभ्य गो गोभ्याम गो गवो रावाम गीपु गवि गवो

है गावी

हे गाव

कारास

चे तारा

98 Feminine bases ending in પા 🗸 પાલારાન્સ ધ્યોનિજ

તારહો

रे तार

Plural Dunl Singular Nom. मारे सारा सारा तारे Acc. सारा साराम् ताराभि Inst. साराभ्याम सारया साराये Data ताराभ्याम ताराध्य Abl. साराभ्याम ताराम्य ताराया สเรยโ Gon. सारापाम साराया

सारायाम

चे मारे

Loc.

Voc

Nom

A.cc.

Tnst

Dat.

Abl.

Gon

Loc.

Voc.

हे गौ

All feminine bases ending in आ are declined like तारा अस्वा 'mother' forms in the Vocative case है अस्व.

99. Irregular feminine bases ending in આ આવારાના સ્ત્રીનિક

जरा			
	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom	जरा	जरसी or जरे	जरस: 01 जरा:
\mathbf{Acc}	जरमम् ⁰¹ जराम्	जरसी 📭 जरे	जरस: or जरा:
Ins	जरसा or जरया	जराभ्याम्	ज રામિ:
Dat	जरसे or जराये	ज રામ્યામ્	जराध्य:
Abl	जरसः or जरायाः	जराभ्याम्	जराभ्य:
Gen	जन्स: or जन्।या:	जरमों: or जरयो	जरसाम्-जराणाम्
Loc	जर्सि or जरायाम्	्जरसो: ०१ जरयो:	जरासु
Voc.	हे जरे	ही जनसी 01 ही ज	रे हे जरस: or
			हे जगः

100 Feminine bases ending in द

	દ્રવારાજ	त स्त्रोलिङ्ग	
	Sıngular	Dual	Plural,
Nom	મતિ:	મતો	સતય:
\mathbf{Acc}	મતિમ્	मती	યતી:
Inst	ન ત્વા	લ તિસ્યામ્	सतिमि:
Dat	લત્યે or સતવે	સ તિસ્થામ્	स्रतिभ्य:
Abl	મત્યા: ા મતે:	म तिस्याम्	सतिस्य :

Plural Dual. Singular મતોનામ Gen सला व्यक्ति મત્યો Loc. सत्याम or सती મત્યો મહિવ Voc. 🗦 मते र मही हे भत्रय

All feminine bases in द are declined like सति

Feminine bases ending in \ 101

र्रकाराल स्त्रीसिक

There is a distinction between feminine bases in f of more than one syllable and bases of one avllable only

Bases of more than one syllable पदी Dual. Pluml Singular મહો मटी Nom नदा नष्टी નહોમ ครภิ A.co. मदीस्याम् नदीमि Inst. मद्या सटो नदीस्य Dat. नदीभ्याम **नदी**भ्याम् Abl. नदोभ्य मरा मदीनाम Gen. મદ્યો मद्या નદીય Loc નઘો નહાન ष्टे नदी Voc 8 मटि चे मदा

The Nom Sing of सच्ची 18 क्रांची

Bases of one syllable--धी Plural. Dual.

Singular Nom ची ਪਿਲੀ ਚਿਹ

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Acc.		धियौ	ધિય:
Inst.	ધિયા	ધીમ્યામ્	धीभिः
Dat.	धिये or धिये	ધીમ્યા ન્	धी भ्यः
Abl.	घिय: or घिया:	घीम्याम्	धी भ्यः
Gen.	धिय: or धिया:	धियो:	धियाम् or धीनाम्
Loc.	धियाम् or धिथि	धियौ:	ધીલું .
Voc.	हे घी:	हे घियी	हे धिय:

103 (a), although monosyllabic, is declined as follows

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	५ द्गी	स्तियौ	સ્લિય:
Acc.	स्त्रियम् ा स्त्रीम्	स्त्रियौ	સ્ત્રિય: or સ્ત્રી:
Inst	स्त्रिया	સ્ત્રીમ્યામ્	फ्तीभिः
Dat.	સ્ત્રિય	સ્ત્રીમ્યામ્	स्त्रोभ्यः
Abl	स्त्रिया:	स्त्रीध्याम्	स्त्री•यः
Gen	સ્ત્રિયા:	स्त्रियो:	સ્ ત્રી યા મ્
Loc.	स्तियाम्	स्त्रियो:	સ્ ત્રીષ્ઠ
Voc.	हे स्ति	हे स्तियौ	हि स्तिय:

104 Feminine bases ending in 3

उकारान्त स्त्रीलि ङ्ग				
	Singular	\mathbf{Dual}	Plural.	
Nom	ધેનુ:	ધેન્	ધેનવ:	
Acc	ધેનુમ્	ધેન્	ધેન્:	

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Inst.	ધેન્વા	धेनुभ्याम्	ધેનુમિ
Dat.	धेनी or धेनवे	ધેનુક્યાન્	धेनुभ्य
Abl.	धेम्बा ा धेनी	ધેનુમ્યાન્	ધેનુમ્ય
Gon	धेन्या ाधेनो	धेन्धो	घेनूनाम्
Loc.	धेन्याम् ा धेनौ	ધે ન્વો	धेनुपु
Voc.	हे धेनी	हे धेगू	😝 घेनव

All feminine nouns in छ are declined like धेनु

105 Feminine bases ending in জ জন্মান্য স্বীলিছ

There is a distinction between feminine bases in ea of more than one syllable, and bases of one syllable only

(a) Bassa of many Above and as Helde

(a)	Duses of	more than one	až liupio.
	Singular	Dual.	Plural
Nom	वध्	વધ્યો	वध्य
Acc.	વર્ષુમ	वभ्वी	यध्
Inst.	વધ્વા	वधूम्याम्	वधुभि
Dat.	वध्ये	वष्भ्याम्	षध•य
A.bl	वध्या	वध्भ्याम्	वध्भ्य
Gen	पथ्या	વખો	यभुनाम्
Loc.	वध्याम्	વષ્યી	વધુયુ
∇_{00}	हे वधु	🕏 वध्वी	के व <u>ध्य</u>

All feminine nouns in स्त्र are declined like वस्र

106. (b) Bases of one syllable.

	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
Nom	भू:	सुवी	सुव:
Acc	સુવમ્	सुवी	सुव:
Inst	સુવા	स्र्भ्याम्	મૂમિ:
Dat	सुवे or सुवै	भू खाम्	भूभ्य:
Abl	सुवः ०१ सुवाः	सूखाम्	भूभ्य:
Gen	भुव : 01 भुवा:	સુવો:	સુવામ્ or મૂનામ્
Loc	सुवि 📭 सु वाम्	સુવી:	भूषु
∇ oc	हे भू:	हे सुवी	हे भुव:

107. Feminine bases ending in ऋ

The feminine nouns belonging to this class, साद, दृष्टि etc- are declined like पिट in all cases except the Acc Plu where they form सातू:, दृष्टि: etc स्वर् forms Nom Dual and Plural and Acc Sing and Dual like Masc दाट स्वारो, स्ववार, स्ववारम, स्ववारों

In all other cases it follows High

The masculine nouns of the घाट class form feminine in ई घाती which are declined like नही

108 Feminine bases ending in খা

श्रीकारान्त खीलङ

बो as femiline is declined like Masculine बो.

109 Feminine bases ending in चौ भौकाराना चौलिङ्ग

There is only one noun of this class—मी, which is declined as follows —

	Singular	Dual.	Plural
Nom	শী	नायी	नाव
Acc.	નાવમ્	નાવી	नाव
Inst.	નાવા	नीभ्याम्	मीभि
Dat	नावे	नौभ्याम्	मीभ्य
\mathbf{A} bl	माय	नीभ्याम्	भीभ्य
Gon.	माव	નાવો	નાવાન્
Loc.	मा वि	नावी	नीपु
Voc.	🕏 मी	🕏 नायी	🕏 माव

110 Neuter bases ending in પ પ્રવાસના નપુમવસ્ત્રિક

Bases of this class are declined like Maso bases in with all cases, excepting the Nom and Acc., in the three numbers which exhibit the following forms (from weig)—

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom.	फेल्सम्	फखे	પત્તાનિ
Acc	પત્તન	फसी	પ્ત પાનિ

111. Neuter bases ending in হ

५कारान्त नपुंसकालिङ्ग

	Sıngular.	Dual	Pluial
Nom.	વારિ	वारिणी	वारीणि
Acc	વારિ	વારિષી	वारीणि
Inst	વારિષા	વારિમ્યામ્	वारिसि:
Dat.	વારિષે	वारिम्याम्	वारिभ्य:
Abl.	વારિષ:	વારિસ્યામ્	वारिभ्य:
Gən.	વારિષા:	વારિયો:	વારીણામ્
Loc.	વારિષા	वारिखोः	વારિષુ
∇ oc.	हे वारे or हे वारि	हे वारिसी	हे वारीणि

112 Neuter adjectives in ξ may follow the declension of masculine bases in ξ (ξ () in the following cases Dat Abl. Gen Loc Singular; and Gen and Loc. Dual.

Thus the neuter adj મુનિ forms in Dat Sing either મુનિ or મુની, in Abl. and Gen Sing either મુનિ: or મુને: etc.

The nouns अस्थि, श्राचि, दिं and सदा्धि are declined as follows.

113. Irregular neuter ending in द

	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
Nom	श्रस्थि	અસ્થિ ની	ષ્યસોનિ
Acc.	ઇ્રાસ્થિ	જ્ઞસ્થિનો	ત્રસ્થાનિ

Inst	पस्या	पश्चिम्याम्	चिमा
Dat	पम्ये	पस्यिभ्याम्	पम्पिध
Ahl	પન્યુ	भम्यम्याम्	चिम्यभ्य
Gen.	प्रम्य	પર્યો	પ્રમ્યાન્
Loc.	પ શ્ચિ ೧૧ પથ્થનિ	પમ્યુો	ચસ્યિય
Voc.	रे पम्पि वर हे पर	य ई चिन्तनी	र्ष पायोगि

114 Neuter bases ending in w

/	यकार		
	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom	जा नु	બા નનો	সাদুশি
Aco	जानु	બાનુનો	કાનૂ નિ
Inst.	जानुगर	कान्यम्	जानुभि
Dat.	चानुने	कानुभ्याम्	वान्ध्य
Abl	चातुन	कानुभ्याम्	ज्ञानुस्य
Gen	कानुन	જાાનુનો	कानूनाम्
Loc.	नानुनि	न्नानुनी	वानुषु
$\nabla_{oo.}$	हे जानु ल है :	તાનો 🕏 માત્રનો	हे वानूनि

Neuter adjectives in 3 may follow the decleusion of Masc bases in 3 in the following cases—Dat. Abl Gen Loc Singular, Gen and Loc Dual

Thus गुद् (neut.) forms in Dat Sing either भुद्धे or गुद्दे , in Gon Sing either भुद्ध or गुरी etc.

Consonant Declension.

Bases ending in Consonants.

(भ्यञ्चनान्त)

Bases ending in Consonants take the case terminations given in Rule 89 without any changes. There is no difference between the declension of Masculine and Feminine consonantal bases, and Neuter bases are declined on the whole in the same way, they however take the termination \$\frac{1}{2}\$, instead of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in Nom Acc and Voc Dual, and the termination \$\frac{1}{2}\$, instead of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, in Nom Acc and Voc Plural, and a nasal letter is inserted, in the latter cases, before the final consonant of the base, (not however when that final letter is itself a nasal or a semi-vowel)

There is an important distinction between such consonantal bases as remain the same before all case terminations, and such as assume different forms before different terminations. The former may be called *Unchangeable Bases*, the latter *Changeable Bases*

A Unchangeable Bases

116 Regarding the decleration of bases of this kind the only point which requires special attention is the Sandhi chang, which the final consonant undergoe before consonant terminations.

The # of the Nominative Singular is dropped throughout (according to Rule (29) which does not allow two consumers at the end of a word). The final consonant then changes as fell we -

- a. The second third and fourth letters of the इत-व्या the त्रवय and the प्र-वय change in Nemi native Singular and also in the Ventive which is the same as the Nominative into कत्य्res pectively.
- ८ स् us replaced by स् इक्कार् and ज sometimes by इस्ताने sometimes by उ
 - c I mai τ and η change into Visirga
- d hand म् and प् become either द or some times स
- e Final ए becomes ट (and sometimes ज् or ट)
- f The same changes of the final consumnts of bases hold good before \$ (Loc Plur)

g Before the terminations beginning with भ, final consonants of the क्व-वर्ग and च-वर्ग, the ट-थर्ग, the त-वर्ग and the प-वर्ग become ग, इ, इ and ब्र respectively Before terminations beginning with भ or स, स and द at the end of a word become Visarga, which thereupon is treated according to the Rules of Sandhi Rules 65, 67, 72.

117. The following paradigm exhibits the declension of consonantal bases in its simplest form, there being no changes whatever due to Sandhi (with the exception of an optional form in Loc. Plu).

મનાના ('counting well').

Masc and Fem

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
Nom	યુ ગળ્	સુનથી	સુગવા;
Acc	ય ુગવામ્	સુગળો	સુગવા:
Inst	લ ગુર્ભા	सुगएस्याम्	સુરાહિમ
Dat	ય ુગણે	સ ગવસ્યામ્	सगक्य.
Abl	સુ ગવા:	શુ ગજ્યામ્	सुगल्य.
Gen	સુગળ;	સ ગળો	્ર સ્વયામ્
Log	સુ ગળિ	શુ ગવો.	સુગળ્સ or સગ વ દ્સ
Voc.	हे सगण्	हे सगयी	हे सगय

The Nouter is like the Mase, and Fem but has an it in Nom Acc and Voc Dual and anter in Nom Acc and Voc Plural

116 The following paradigm illustrates the Sandhi changes which generally occur in the deel nation of communical bases.

Mase and bom

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom	सम्	१ इटो	ARC
A٦٠	सङ्ग्	सुमृदी	€±¢
Inst	सुद्धदा	<u>च ६ दृश्याम्</u>	सुद्धाः
Dat	#EC	स⊊द्∙याम्	ध ⊊६य
АЫ	4Ec	सम्बद्धाम्	ध प्रदश्य
Gen	4£c	सम्बद्ध	सम्दान्
Loc.	નુ⊾દિ	प्रदर्भ	च्या
Voc	४ सम्बत्	र सहदो	छे सम्बद

Neuter Nom Aca and Voc Dual used Nom Aca and Voc. Plural use

119 Further examples illustrating the Sandhi changes in the decleasion of consonantal bases—

ر۽ خ

Nom Sing Nom Plu Inst Plu Loc Plu

M F. चित्रलिख् चित्रलिक् चित्रलिखः चित्रलिभः चित्रलिखः

 Γ वार्च् वाक् वाच. वास्मि. वास्तु

 $\mathbf F$ સર્ગ સર્ભ સર્ગ: સંખિ $\mathbf F$ સર્

M. सस्त्राज् सस्त्राट् सस्त्राजः सस्त्राड्सः सस्त्राट्स

MF पिनमध् अन्निमत् अन्निमधः अन्निमद्धः अन्निमस्

F. યાલુમ્ વાલુપ્ વાલુમ: વાલુપ્

F दार् दा: दार: दार्भि दार्षु

F. दिश् दिक् दिश' दिगः दिश

MF विश् विट् विश: विड्स: विट्स

MF दुह् धुक् दुह धुन्मिः धुध

 $\mathbf{M}\ \mathbf{F}$. મધુનિદ્ મધુનિદ્ મધુનિદ્ર મધુનિદ્રિમ: મધુનિદ્ $oldsymbol{t}$

 ${f F}$ હવાનદ્ હવાનત્ હવાનદ્વ. હવાનદ્ધિ: હવાનત્સુ

120 Further examples illustrating the insertion of a nasal in Nom. Acc and Voc. Plu. Neuter of bases of this class (Rule 115)

ष्ट्रित् हरिन्ति सद्ध् सद्दंशि

With reference to दुह् Nom भून etc note the following rule-

च स स anl इ if at the end of radical syllables, become ग द ब and ग (and eventually ज त प and ज) either if they are the last letters of a pada or if they are followed by भ or भ or स In this case the initial letter of the syllable, if either ग द or ब becomes च भ and भ (the aspiration which the last letter loses being transferred as it were to the first).

Thus -

भूत (knowing), Nom Sing of बुध् , Inst Plu, मृद्धि , Loc Plu मृत्य

121 In the case of bates in vegand set the vand stare lengthened in Nom. Sing and before terminations beginning with consonants.

Nom Sing Nom Plu Inst Plu Loc.Plu F निर मी निर गीभि मीर्चु h पुर पु पुट पुक्ति पूर्व

122 Bases in म are mostly nouters for minating in अम् or इम् or अम् The e show the peculiarity of lengthening the final youel in Nom Acc and Voc Plural (before the masal letter inserted according to Rule 115)

a. Thus सर्नामि Nom Acc and Voc Plu of सनम् द्वीपि विद्वान् भागूमि विभागुम्

Nout Han Sing Dual Plurat ผคติ मनीमि Nom सम મનમી Acc. मन मनोसि Inst. Heel मनोमि Dat. Haft **મનો**મ્ય ΑЫ मनस मनोध्य Gел нен सममाम सनमी Loo Holh मन स V∞. 🕏 सन रे सनीति

b आश्रिम् lengthens the इ in Nom Sing and before consonantal terminations

Nom Sing Nom Plu Inst Plu Loc Plu Fem มเมิ: มเมเช มเมิเชี มเมิเชี

123 Masculine and Feminine bases in अस् lengthen the आ in Nom Sing

Thus चन्द्रभा: from चन्द्रभस् , सुमना: (Masc and Fem) from सुमनम् The Neuter is सुमन:

124 Bases ending in the suffixes ક્ન, મિન્ and વિન્ show the following peculiarities

a The final न is dropped, and the इ is lengthened in Noin Sing Masc Thus धनी from धनिन्

b The final न is dropped in Nom Acc and (optionally) Voc Sing Neuter धनि (or धनिन in Vocative)

c The इ is lengthened in Nom Acc and Voc. Plu Neuter धनीनि

d The न is dropped before consonantal terminations - धनिभः, धनिष

e The Feminines of bases of this kind are formed by the addition of the feminine suffix ई; धनिनी (declined like नदी)



B Changeable Bases.

125 Here there is a distinction between bases that have two different forms and bases that have three different forms.

a. Bases having two forms

126 These bases exhibit one form in Nom Ace, and Voc. Sing Nom Ace, and Voc. Dual and Nom and Voc. Plural Masculine and Feminine and in Nom Ace, and Voc. Plu Neuter They exhibit a different form in all the other cases. The former form (generally called the strong base) is distinguished from the latter (generally called the iceal base) by the length ening of the penultunate vowel or by the insertion of a nasal before the final consonant

Bases with two forms are classified as follows-

(a) Participle bases in wat c.g weat leating)
Here the strong base is went the weak base

♥<q Masculine and Neuter

Singular Dual Plural.

Nom થદન મર દો પરના
(Neu પરન) (Neu પરનો) (Neu પરના)

Δοο. પર ામ (પરન) પરનો પરના
(પરનો પરના

Inst	अदता	अ दक्याम्	अद्दि:
Dat.	ઋદ્રતે	अ दम्माम्	अद्झ्य:
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{bl}$	ઝ દત:	ઋદ્રજ્ઞામ્	ઝુલ્ફ્ય:
Gen	અ દ્ત:	ઝ ારતો:	ઝ દતામ્
Loc	ત્રફતિ	ઋદ્તો:	અ દત્યુ
∇_{oc}	अदन्	ઝુંદુન્તી	अदन्त :
	(ઋ૬ત્)	(ઋદતી)	(ग्रदन्ति)

127 In Participles derived from roots of the first, fourth and tenth classes, as also from causal, desiderative and nominal verbs, a न is inserted before the final त of the base, in Nom Acc and Voc Dual Neuter Hence, in these three cases, बोधनो (from बुध, first class), चोरवलो (from बुध, tenth class). बोधवलो (causal form of बुध)

- 128 न् is optionally inserted in Participle bases of roots of the 6th class, and of roots in आ of the 2nd class, as also in future Participles in स्थत् Hence तुद्ती or तुद्ती (from तुद् 6th class), दास्यती or दास्यती (future Participle)
- 129 No न् is inserted in the Participle bases of roots belonging to the remaining classes of verbs Hence अदती (from अद् 2nd class), ददती (from दा 3rd class).

130 The feminine form of bases of this class is formed by the addition of द a न being inserted according to the same rules as govern the insertion of न in certain cases of the Neuter Hence सोधन्ती (fem of दोधन) घटती (fem. of घटन) दान्यती or दान्यनी (fem of दान्यत्) These bases are declined like नदी

131 Participle bases in चत् derived from roots of the third class (and also eneq नचत् ६६६० चनावत् and भावत्) have no strong base, but are declined exactly like unchangeable bases in त् Hence इदत् (Participle of दा 3rd class) forms इदत् (Nom. Sing) इदतम् (Acc. Sing) etc.

b हरत् (तत्री) is declined like चदत् (see above 129) hence Noin Sing Masc एइन् Acc इस्तान्, Noin. Dual Neu एइनी Feminine base इस्ती

с. нъд (adj) и declined as follows, in Masc and Nouter

;	Singular	Dunl.	Plural
Nom	મજાન્	सद्दान्ती	सहासा
(Neu.	નજવ્)	(Neu सहती)	(Neu महास्ति)
Acc.	मदान्तम्	म क्तान्ती	महत
(Neu	મહત્)	(Neu सहती)	(Neu মহালি)

Inst. सहता सहदुन्याम् सहद्गि: Dat. सहते etc. etc.

Fem. base 480

132. d Bases ending in Hq and qq

These bases are declined like the participle bases in Ad, with the one difference that the vowel is lengthened in Nom Sing Masc.

भीभत्; विद्यावत् Masculine

	Sing	Dual	Plu.
Nom	ધી મા ન્	घीसन्ती	ધીમન્ત:
	વિ હ્યા ધા ન્	विद्यावन्ती	विद्यावन्तः
Acc	ધીમન્તમ્	घीमन्ती	धीर्भत:
	विद्यावन्तम्	विद्यावन्ती	વિદ્યાવત:
Inst	ષૌમતા	धीमदुम्याम्	धोमिक:
	વિદ્યાવતા	विद्यावदुभ्याम्	विद्याविद्य:
	etc.	\mathbf{etc}	etc.
		Neuter.	
	Sıngular.	Dual	Plural
Nom	घी मत्	ધીમતી	ધોમન્તિ
	विद्यावत्	વિદ્યાવતી	विद्यावन्ति
	Fem bases	धीमती ; विद्या	વતો

133 भवत् as participle ('being') is declined like अदत्, but when used as a pronoun ('your

Honour) it forms Nom Mase Sing Haif (like faculate) The Ferminine of Haa vour Honour is Haal of Haa being Haal

174 e foreq how much and seq so much are declined like feering

Masculine.

	Singular	Dunl.	Plural
Nom	कियान्	कियन्ती	किय १
Acc.	વિત્યત્તન્	વિત્યનો	कियत

135 f Comparative Bases in यम्

These bases are comparative form of vadjectives

गरीयम् (comparative of गुद्)

Masculine

5	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom.	નરીયાન્	વરીયાંનો	गरीयांच
Acc.	વરીયોનન્	गरीयांनी	गरीयस
Inst.	गरीयमा	गरीयोभ्याम्	गरीवोमि
Dat.	નરો યમે	गरीयीभ्याम्	वरीयोभ्य
Abl.	નરીય લ	गरीयोभ्याम्	गरीयोभ्य
Gen	ન રીવસ	નરીય નો	ગરીયલામ્
Loc.	ગરીય ષિ	गरीयमी	ગરીય સ
Voc.	हे गरीयम्	🕏 गरीयांची	🕏 गरीयांच

Voc.

हे आसन

The Neuter is like the Masculine, with the exception of the Nominatives Vocatives and Accusatives

Singular. Dual Plural ગરીય: ગરીયમી ગરીયાં મ

The Feminine is ब्रीयसी, it is declined like

136 g Bases in Hq and qq immediately preceded by a consonant

To this class belong ત્રાભન્ (m), યાપન્ (m), વધાન્ (n), પવન્ (n)

137 The strong base is marked by the lengthening of the penultimate vowel, the weak base drops the q before consonantal terminations

ઞાભન્

Plural Dual Singular. ત્રાલાનૌ Nom. આતા આભાન: Acc ઝાલાની **ઝાલાન**મ આલન: Inst श्रालिस: **ઝાલમ્યા**મ ગ્રાતાના Dat ઝાતાને ઝાલમેયામ श्रात्मस्य : Abl **ગ્રાત્તમ્યા**મ ગ્રાભન: आक्षस्य : Gen ત્રાલનો: ઝાલાન: **આભનામ** Loc ઝાતાનિ ત્રાભનો: આભન્ન

કે ગ્રાભાનો

हे आलान:

138 The Nom Acc and Vec Singular Dual and Plural of Aura are as follows-Au **சுகபி சு**வுரெ

b Bases having three forms

139 In this class each base appears in three different forms which may be called the strong the middle and the iccul base. The strong base appears in the same cases in which it appears in bases with two forms (sec above 126) the middle base before terminations beginning with a consonant the weak base in the remaining cases. In Neuter bases of this class Non-Acc. and Voc. Singular have the middle base Nom-Acc, and Voc. Dual the weak base

140 α Bases in He and are preceded by a vowel and bases in अपनृ auch as मीमन् (Г) संजन (m) বখন (in) নামন (n)

The strong base lengthens the vowel the middle base drops the meak base drops the penultimate w The was also dropped in Nom Singular

		रे।जन्	
	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom	4 181	राजानी	समान
Acc.	राजानस्	राजानी	राज
Inst.	राजा	राजभ्याम्	राजभि

\mathbf{Dat}	राज्ञे	राजभ्याम्	राजभ्य:
Abl	राज्ञ:	राजम्याम्	राजभ्य'
Gen	ব্যস্ক:	राम्नो:	राज्ञाम्
\mathbf{Loc}	राज्ञि (or राव	ति) राज् <mark>ची:</mark>	্ ।ज सु
Voc s	ह े राजन्	हे राजानी	हे राजान:
	` ,	9 1 1	

Feminine base (13), declined like -3

नामन् forms नाम in Nom and Acc Singular, नाम or नामन् in Voc Sing, नामनी or नामी in Nom Acc and Voc Dual, नामानि in Nom Acc and Voc Plural

141 b A few bases in ત્રન, such as પૂલન and ત્રાંમન. and bases ending in દ્રન, exhibit the strong base in Nom Sing Masc only, while the middle base appears in the other strong cases. In the weak cases of દ્રન (where the য় is diopped) ৼ changes to য় (and the য় does not change to য়, compare Rule 78)

	ट ल हन्		
	Sıngular		Plural
Nom	८ नह।		ध्वह्स:
Acc	<mark>ट</mark> नहण्म्		हनम्न:
Inst	हलभ्रा		ट वहिंस:
Dat	ष्टनन्ने		८२६भ्य:
\mathbf{A} bl	୧ ୯୪:		द्वनस्थः

Gen	eaH		ट्यम्राम्	
Loc	ealy or ear	ા પ	त्रहत्त	
Voe	हे हतस्त्		हें हवस्य	
		n) is declined aso भ्रन् Hen		but
CCACO I	Singular	Dual	Plural.	
Nom	का	માની	स्तान	
Acc	म्बानस्	માનો	মুদ	
Inst	ग्रना	म्बभाम्	म्बसि	
	etc.	etc.	etc.	
Voc.	हे झन्			
14	3 <i>d</i> હુવ ન ્	(m) has for it	s weak base	युन्
	Singular	Dual	Plural	
Nom	युवा	યુવાની	सुवान	
Acc.	યુવાનમ્	યુવાની	যুক	
Inst.	যু বা	वुवस्यास्	युविभ	
	etc.	etc.	etc.	
v_{oe}	🕏 युवम्			
1-	l₁ ८ मधवन् (m) has for its	weak base	મધોન
	Singular	•	Plural	
Nom	++441		संवर्ग	
Acc.	सधवानस्		મથોન	
Inst.	મધોના		सम्ब र्भि	

145 f ਅਵਜ਼ (n) takes ਅਫ਼: as its middle base, and also in Nom Acc and Voc Sing

	Sıngular	Dual	, Plural
Nom	শ্ব :	अझी 📭 अह	नी अहानि
\mathbf{Acc}	স ह:	अफ्नी 🛭 अह	नी अहानि
Inst	শ্বদ্ধা)	अहो सि
Dat	শ্ ন	अहो स्थाम्	अहोभ्य'
\mathbf{A} bl	정닭:		अहो भ्य
\mathbf{Gen}	정류:		अ क्रा स्
Loc	अक्ति Or अहिन	अक्री:	अह सु
∇ oc	हे ४६:	े हे अफ्री or है :	अहनी हे अहानि

146 g पत्थन् (m) has the strong base पत्थान्, the middle base पश्चि, the weak base पश्च The Nom Sing takes सं, megularly

	Sıngular	Dual	Plural
\mathbf{Nom}	પન્થા:	पन्यानी	પત્યાન:
\mathbf{Acc}	पन्थानम्	पन्थानी	પર્થ:
\mathbf{I} nst	પથા	पश्चिभ्यास्	पथिभि:
Dat	પથે	पविभ्याम्	पियभ्य:
Abl	પથ:	પથિમ્યામ્	पश्चिभ्य:
Gen.	પથ:	પથો:	पथाम्
Loc	પથિ	પથો:	પથિલુ
∇_{oc}	हे पन्थाः	हे पन्थानी	हे पन्यानः

147 h Perfect Participle bases in at

The strong base terminates in air (which becomes वान in Nom Sing Masc), the middle base in qq, the weak base in **eu** (for eq)

(knowing) Masculine.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom.	विद्यान्	विद्रांसी	વિદ્યાંસ
Acc.	વિદ્યાંત્રમ્	विद्रांची	વિદુષ
Inst	विदुषा)	विद्व
Dat.	વિદુષ <u>ે</u>	विद्रदृस्यास्	विषद्भ्य
Abl.	વિદુવ		विद्यदृश्यः
Gen.	વિદુષ		વિદ્વામ્
Loo.	વિદુષિ	विदुषी	વિદ્રભુ
Voc.	हे विद्य	हे विद्यासी	हे विद्रांस

Neuter Singular Dual Plural Nom Aco. Voc. fasq fagal fasile

The feminine base is formed by adding to the weak base-[agu]

Where, in the formation of this participle, र is inserted between the root and वस्—as in जिन्सिवस् from गम्, चित्रवस् from क्ष the द is dropped before उष् Hence Inst Sing. जन्मुषा, चन्नुषा; Fem base जन्मुषी, चन्नुषी

148 i Bases in শ্ব্ (derived from the root শ্ব্ or শ্ব্ to move)

The strong base ends in अञ्च, the middle base in अच् If the अच् is preceded by य् or व् the weak base substitutes देच् and जच् for यच् and वच् If अच् is preceded by another letter, the weak base is ईच्, but प्राच् and अवाच् remain unchanged in the weak base, and for तिर्यच् there is substituted तिर्ध.

प्रत्यम्, अन्वम्; उदम्; प्राम्, तिर्थम्,
Singular Masculine
Nom प्रत्यक् अन्वकः उदकः प्राह् तिर्थेकः
Acc प्रत्यञ्चम् अन्वञ्चम् उदञ्चम् प्राञ्चम् तिर्थेञ्चम्
Inst प्रतीचा अनूचा उदीचा प्राचा तिर्था
etc etc

Plural Masculine

Nom प्रत्यश्चः अन्वश्चः उदश्चः प्राश्चः तिर्धश्चः
Acc प्रतीच' अनूचः उदीचः प्राचः तिरश्चः

Inst प्रत्यम्भः अन्वग्मः उदग्धः प्राग्मः तिर्धग्मः
Gen प्रतीचाम् अनूचाम् उदीचाम् प्राचाम् तिरश्चाम्
Loc प्रत्यश्च अन्वश्च उदश्च प्राश्च तिर्धेष्च

Neuter

Singular Dual Plural Voin Voc Voc प्रत्यक् प्रतीची प्रत्याच Eminine forms—प्रतीची चनुची बटीची प्राची

Irregular declension

149 चत् water is used in the Plural only and forms Nom चाप, Acc चप Inst चदि Dat and Abl चन्न्य Gen चपाम् Loc चप्-Voc चाप

पुसम् 14 declined as foll ms—

	Singular	Dual.	Plural
Nom	યુમાન્	पुर्मार्गे।	पुर्माम
Acc.	y#th+q	પુ ર્માર્મો	पुम
Inst.	पुमा	पुरभ्याम्	पुन्धि
Dat.	पुम	पुरभ्याम्	पुरस्य
Abl.	पुम	पुरभ्याम्	पुरुस्य
Gen	पुम	पुमी	પુષાન્
Loc.	पुमि	पभी	पुस
Voc.	🕏 યુમન્	🕏 યુમાંમો	ષ્টે પુર્માસ

ADJECTIVES.

विशेषग

Degrees of Comparison.

150 The Comparative and Superlative of adjectives are formed, either

By adding the suffices at and at to the weak or middle base of the adjective

पुष्य • पुष्यतर • पुष्यतम

श्रीच • श्रीचतर ग्रीचतम

बिल्लिन् बिल्लिन • बिल्लिस

सहत् सहत्तर • सहत्तम

विद्वत् विद्वत्तर • विद्वत्तम

Or

By adding the suffixes fun, and so Before these suffixes the final vowels of adjective bases are dropped

पाप · पापीयस् · पापिष्ठ स्वादु स्वादीयस् · स्वादिष्ठ

151 Adjectives formed with suffixes such as ह, માત્, વત્, વિન્ etc drop the entire suffix before દ્વેયમ્ and દ્રષ્ઠ

बलवत् · बलीयस् · बलिष्ठ मतिमत् मतीयस् · मतिष्ठ 152. There are a number of frequently u ed comparatives and superlatives of this class which exhibit more or less irregular changes of the base. The following list comprises the more important ones—

उद	વ રીયમ	वरिष्ठ
चिम	चेपोयम्	चेपिष्ठ
गुरु	ગરી યમ્	गरिष्ठ
दोर्घ	દ્રાધીયમ	द्राघिष्ठ
पृथु	પ્રયોયમમ્	प्रचिष्ठ
प्रिय	प्रियम्	ធិន
बहु	भूयम्	મૂચિષ્ઠ
मदु	ન્ત્ર દી યમ્	મ્ત્રદ્રિષ્ઠ
યુવન્	યવીયમ્	यविष्ठ
₽¥	वर्धीयम्	યપિક
મ્પિ ય	म्रीयम्	स्यविष्ठ

Note also the following comparatives and superlatives which have no corresponding base in the positive.

ચૈયમ્	येष
ળ્યા યર્સ્	च्चेष्ठ
નેદોયન્	નેદિક
વાનીય મ્	વાનિક

Regarding the declension of the comparatives in aug see Rule 13,

NUMERALS

मंख्यावाचका शब्द ।

153 CARDINALS

	Masc	Fem	Neu	
1	१ ૫વા:	एका	પ વામ્	(Base van)
2	२ ही	द्वे	हें	(Base fs)
3	३ तय:	તિસ્ર:	ત્રી િ	(Base (a)
4	८ चलारः	चतस्रः	चलारि	t (Base चतुर्)
5	પૂ પદ્ય	•	•••	$(\mathrm{Base}$ দপ্রন্ $)$
6.	६ षट्	•••	•••	(Base uu)
7.	૭ સપ્ત	•••	•••	(Base सप्त ्)
8	দ ঋষ্ঠী	রি ৪ ••		(Base ઋષ્ટન્)
9	೭ ୩୧	•	•	(Base નવન્)
10	१० दश	•••	•	(Base ६५१न्)
11	११ एकाद्य	•	•	(Base ૫ન ૨૫ન્)
12	१२ हाद्य		18	१८ अष्टाद्य
13	१३ तयोदम	!	19	१८ जनविंशति:
14	१४ चतुद्रम		↓ ,	(एकोनविंशति:)
15	१५ पञ्चदम		20	२० विंशति:
16	१६ षोड्य		21	૨ ૧ પત્નવિંચતિ:
17	१७ सप्तदम		22	२२ हाविंग्रति:

23	२३ पयोषिमति ¹	13 ४३ वयस्वर्धिमस्
24	≥8 વલ્લામિ	(विचत्वारिमस्)
25	२५ पचिवमित	।। ४४ चतुर्वस्थारिमस्
26	२4 पड्यिमति	15 सप्रधनचारिम त्
27	รว หนโอมโห	१० ४६ घटचत्वारिमस्
_8	३८ घटाविगीत	47 ४० भ मचल्यास्यत्
29	२८ मवधिमति	18 ४८ प ष्टाचत्यानि
	कनविगरी	भग् (घटचत्यान्गित्)
	(एकोनिधिशत्) (49 ક્ષદ નૈયવત્વાનિમન
30	∌∙ विशव	क्रनपत्रागत्
31	क्र एकसिंग री	(อะกาน สเมตุ)
32	क ः दा वियम्	50 ५० पञ्चागस्
33	an प्रयुक्तिभव	51 पुरुष्यसम्बग्धा
34	∌৪ অব্বিমিশ্	5. प्रदेशपदाग्य
35	१९ ५ %विगत	(દ્વિષામંત્) 53 પ્રથમ ઘામલ
36	३६ पट्विगस्	53 ५७ च्या य वागर((जिपशागस)
37	३० महिंद्यान	54 শুধ অনুধ্বামণ্
38	BC सहाविभन	55 44 nanatau
39	इट स्टॉल्यार इट स्टॉल्यार	56 पद पदप्रभागत्
33	इट स्पाधनम् कमचेखानिगत	57 ৭০ মন্দ্রাল
	(एकोनचत्वास्थित्)	
40	_	58 યુદ્ર પ્રટાવસાગત્ (પ્રહયલાગત્)
-	४९ एकचत्यास्मित्	59 पट नवपश्चागत
41	_	ু ১৮ পুত প্ৰথম্বানন্ ক্ৰম্মি
42	. ४२ द्वायस्थानगत् (द्विचस्वानिगत्)	(एकोमपिट
	(14 death and	

७८ नवसप्ततिः 79. **ૄ**૦ ષ્રષ્ટિ: 60 जनाशीतः एकाष्टि: 61 કે શ (एकोनाशीतिः) ६२ हाविधः 62 અશીતિ' 80. (हिषष्टि:) ८१ एकाभीतिः 81. ६३ चय:षष्टिः 63. ८२ ह्यभीति: 82. (বিপ্রছি:) ८३ लुशीतिः ६४ चतुःषिः 83 64 ८८ चतुरभीति। 84 65 દ્રિય પદ્મવષ્ટિ: ८५ पञ्चाशीतः **୫୫ ଏ**ଟ୍ଏହି: 85 66 ८६ षडशीतः ६७ सप्तपष्टिः 67 86 ८० सप्ताभीतिः ६८ अष्टाषिः 87 68 (ઋદષિટ:) ८८ अष्टाशीतिः 88. 69 **ૄદ નવવરિ**: ८८ नवाशीतिः 89. जानसप्तति: ज्ञननवतिः (एकोनसप्ततिः) (एकोननवतिः) ૭૦ સપ્તતિ: 70 ८० नवतिः 90. 71 ७१ एकासप्ततिः 91. ८१ एकानवतिः ७२ हासप्ततिः ८२ हानवति 72 92 (हिसप्ततः) (द्विनवतिः) ८३ त्रयोनवतिः ७३ चय:सप्तति: 93. (तिनवतिः) (चिसप्ततिः) ८८ चतुर्नवतिः ७४ चतुःसप्ततिः 74 94 ८५ पञ्चनवतिः 75 ૭૫ પદ્મસપ્તિ: 95 ८६ प्रस्वतिः 76 ७६ षट्सप्ततिः 96 ८७ सप्तनवति: ૭૭ સપ્તસપ્તિ: 77 97 96 UNIVERS **७८** अष्टासप्तिः 98 ८८ अष्टानवतिः 78 (ઋષ્ટસપ્તતિ:) (अष्टनवितः)

८ नवनवित 🕴 🚻 १११ एकादमा	99 ee	,
क्तनगतम् पिकं भत्तन		
(एकोनगतम्) । 120 १२० विगत्वधिय		
• गत्म । ग्रसम्	100	1
(एकमतम्) 130 १३० विगद्धित	`	
१ पकाधिक गतम	101 707	10
सम् uकाधिक 140 १४० चत्वारिम		
गतम् दिधिक गतम		
२ मधिक गतम् । 150 १५० पश्चागदिधको	102. १ •२	10
∌ त्वधिकं । गतम्	103 (10
ग्रसम् 160 १५० पर्वाधिक	-	
४ थतु∗धिक र्गतम्	104 1.8	1
गतम 170 १०∙ सप्तत्वधिकी	•	
1000	105 1.4	
180 १८• प्रशीत्यधिक	105 १०५	
गतम् } गतम्		
। यहिंचियाँ । 190 १८० नवस्य चि याँ	100 6.4	10
गतम् । गतम्		
o मसाधियां 200 २०० दिगतम्—	c•9 701	10
गतम् देशत		
८ भटाधिक 🕴 300 จุ 🔸 विधतम् —	108 १∙⊏	1
ગતમ્ वीण ગતામિ		
८ नयाधिर्क 400 в•• चतुशतस्	20) وود	1
गतम् पत्वारि ग्राति		
•दगाधिको 500 ५० ० पश्चगतम्—	110 110	1
भतन् पद्म गतानि	•	

600	Ę٥٥	ષદ્યતન્	1000.१००० दश्र भतानि
		ષદ્ મતાનિ	સ દ્રસ્
700	900	લક્ષમતમ્	2000 २००० हि सहस्रे
		सप्त খतानि	3000 ३००० નીપા
800	500	ઋષ્ટમતર્ભ્	સ દ્રસાર્ <u>યિ</u>
		ઋષ્ટ મતાનિ	10,000 १०००० ઋયુતમ્
900	ده ه	નવધતમ્	100,000 १०००० लाखम्
		नव খतानि	10000000 १००००००कोटि:

Declension of Cardinals.

154 ven as meaning 'one' necessarily is singular, but it also forms a plural which has the sense of 'some' It is declined throughout like up (Rule 169)

Singular.

	Masc	${f Fem}$	Neut.
Nom.	પ વા :	एका ।	પ વા ન ્
Acc.	પ વાક્ષ્	एका ।	પ વા ન્
Inst	एक न	एकथा	પ્ વોન
Dat	પવ ા સ ્ત્ર	પ વાસ્થે	एक स्म
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{bl}$	√ પલ\ધ્યાત્	एकस्या:	एकसात्
Gen	ए कास्य	एकस्या:	एक स्थ
Loc	एक स्मिन्	एकस्था म्	પ વાસ્મિન્
Voc.	हे एक	ही एकी	हे एक

	Masc.	l em	Neut
Nom	पड	चका	पका नि
Acc	एकान्	चका	पकानि
Inst	च के	पक्षामि	च की
Dat.	पद्या	क्यां भी	वकाय
AU	वहेभ्य	वय ।ध्य	वक्रभ्य
Gen	एकं वान्	णकासाम्	បចិន្ទ
Loc.	ण्डेषु	चकागु	ण्क षाम्
Voc.	र पदे	ई परा	र्च एकानि
155	for mecessari	le es dual and	l is declined

155 fr necessarily is dual and is declined as follows—

	Mare.	l em	\cut
Nom	हो	ŧ	휳
Acc.	ਵੀ	5	5
Inst Dat Abl	दाभ्याम्	द्याभ्याम्	दाभ्याम्
Gen. Loc.	इयो	दयो	पर्यो
Voc.	र रो	ર્ફ જ	इ रे
15G fa			

156	বি			
		Mase.	l em	Nout
Nom		त्रय	तिस	নীদি
Acc.		यीन्	તિવ	वीणि
Inst.		विभि	নিয়মি	विभि
Dat		चिम्य	तिसभ्य	विभ्यः

$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{bl}$	तिस्य:	तिस्रम्य:	विभ्य:
Gen	ત્રયા ષામ્	તિસ્થળામ્	ત્રયા વામ્
Loc.	ત્રિ ષુ	તિષ્ટવુ	โลยู
Voc.	हे तय:	हे तिस्र:	हे चोणि:

157. चतुर्

	Masc.	$\mathbf{Fem.}$	Neut.
Nom	चलार:	चतस्र:	च ત્વારિ
\mathbf{Acc}	ધતુ ર :	चतस्र:	વ લારિ
Inst.	चतुर्भि:	चतस्रभः	વતુ ર્સિ:
Dat.	વતુ મ્યં:	चतस्थ्य:	चतुभ्यः:
Abl.	चतुभ्यः:	चतस्थः	चतु+य:
Gen.	વતુ ર્ણાન્	चतस्र्णाम्	વતુર્ થીમ્
Loc	चतुर्षु	चतस्र	चतुषु
Voc.	हे चलार:	हे चतस्रः	हे चलारि

158	60	૫ૡ્વન્	षष्	ઝ ષ્ટન્
Nom		૫ન્ન	ષદ્	ત્રશે ા' પ્રષ્ટ
Acc		૫થ	વર્	ત્રશૈ or ત્રષ્ટ
Inst		વજ્રમિ:	षड्सि:	अष्टमि: or अष्टामिः
Dat		पञ्चभ्य:	षड्भ्य:	अष्टस्य: or अष्टास्य:
$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{bl}$		पश्चस्य:	षड्भ्य:	अष्टस्यः ^{Or} अष्टास्यः
Gen		પજ્ઞાનમિ્	षसाम्	ઋષ્ટાનામ્
\mathbf{Loc}		૫ૠ્રુ	વટ્સુ	ગ્રષ્ટસ or ગ્રહાસ
∇ oc		हे पञ्च	हे षट्	हे अधौ or हे अध

161 The declension of પશ્ચ પટ્તાત મેકન્ is the same in all the three genders માન્ ત્વન, દ્રમૃત્ and compounds with દેશન્—પક્ષાદ્રમન્ etc.—are declined like પશ્ચન

162 विश्वति पष्टि, सप्तति, भगोति, नवति, सोटि गार declined as feminine bases in द (1 c like स्रति) विश्वत् and other cardinals terminating in त् are declined like femining bases terminating in त्

163 The use of the cardinals from twenty up to ninety nine as adjectives qualifying substantives is illustrated by the following examples—

বিশানিংশন twenty horses
বিশুলা মান্ত্ৰ with twenty horses.
দিহি সিখন sixty children

पष्टि गिग्रव sixty children पष्टे गिग्रनाम of sixty children

But they may also be used as nouns taking the numbered noun as a dependent genutive-

विश्वतिकातानाम् twonty horses. विश्वता प्रमानाम् with twenty horses.

पष्टि गिश्नाम sixty children

When used as substantives these cardinals can be used in the Dual or Plural—na nana 'mine nineties i o nine times ninety = 810 fain two 'thirties' = 60

164 अतम् and सहस्रम्, and higher numbers formed with these two हिम्स्तम् etc are declined as neuter bases in आ, and are treated either as adjectives taking the same case as the things numbered, or as nouns taking the numbered noun as a dependent genitive

મતં દાસી: (Acc) or મતં દાસીનામ્ a hundred slavemaids

भतेन दासीम: or भतेन दासीनाम् with a hundred slave-maids.

165 Ordinals

Maso.	Fem	Neu.
нан	प्रथमा	प्रथमम् Tho first.
દિલીય	दितीया	Raluy The second.
હ તીય	હાતીયા	હતીયન The third.
પત્થે.	વલર્થી	વતુર્થમ્)
กเป็น	તુરીયા	હરીયન The fourth.
तर्य'	तुर्या	તુર્વન્
पञ्चम	પગ્યમી	પગ્યમમ્ The fifth.
पष्ठ'	पष्ठी	વહન્ The sixth.
484	ય તનો	સમમન્ The seventh.
યદન	પ્રષ્ટમી	પરમન્ Tho eighth.
નવલ	નવમી	ոստղ The nuth.
દ મમ	દયમી	દ્યાનન્ The tenth
एकादम	एकादगी	પવાદગમ્ The eleventh.
दादम	दादगी	हादयम् The twolfth
चयोदम	લવોદ્યી	વયોદ્યમ્ The thirteenth
चतुद्रम	વતુર્દ ની	चतुर्देशम् The fourteenth
પજાદમ	पश्चदमी	पश्चमद्गम् The fifteenth
षोड्य	પોક થી	વીદ્યમ્ The sixteenth
સપ્તદય	સસદયી	નાદ્યમ્ The seventeenth.
પદાદ્ય	મદાદયી	મરાદ્રમન્ The eighteenth.

	जनविंशी		
जनविश्रतितमः	जनविंशतित	મી	The nineteenth.
	4	नविं शतित म	ન)
વિંમ:	થી	યમ્	The twentieth.
વિંચતિતમ:	विंचतितमी	વિંચતિતમ	ų∫
ત્રિંથ:	માં	યામ્	The thirtieth
त्रिंशत्तमः	મી	મ મ્	
चलारिशः	श्री	શ્રમ્	The fortieth
चलारिंशत्तमः	मी	મમ્) The following
५०चाश्रत्तमः	મી	મન્ TI	ne fiftieth
ષષ્ટિતમ:		Tl	ne sixtieth.
एकषष्टितमः	}	ጥነ	ne sixty-first.
પ લાવષ્ટ:	}		10 SIAUY IIISW
સપ્તતિતમ:		\mathbf{T} h	e seventieth.
एकसप्ततितस:)	T)	ne seventy-first
एकासप्त :	Ĵ	3.1	ic sevenby-miso
ત્રયોતિતમ:		Tì	ne eightieth
एकाश्रीतितमः		\mathbf{T}	he eighty-first.
नवतितमः		Tl	ne ninetieth
एकानविततेम:		T	ne ninety-first
શ્વવન:		Th	e hundredth
एकश्वतम:		The h	undred and first
संइस्रतमः		T	ne thousandth.

166 Numerical Adverbs and other Derivatives

સજાત્	once		ण्कभा,	in one way
ft,	twice		दिधा	in two ways
a.	thrice		বিধা	in three ways
चतुः	four times		चतुधा	m four ways
पञ्चलख	five times		पञ्चभी	ın five ways.
५८ छ.ख	six times		पोडा ल	पड्धा
		te		m six ways.

167 ह्यम्, त pair चयम् or सयी व trisd चतुर्थम् or चतुर्थो त tetrad प्रज्यत्यम् or प्रज्यत्यो, s pentad &c.

Pronouns and Pronominal Adjectives.

सवनामन्

by 'Pronoun', but its meaning is wider in as much as it comprises not only what are called 'Pronouns' in western Grammar, but also a number of words which western Grammar would class as adjectives rather than as Pronouns but which in Sanskrit are classed with the 'Pronouns' proper for the reason that they share with the latter certain peculiarities of declension

A. Pronominal Adjectives.

- 169 There are two distinct groups of these 'Pronominal Adjectives'
- (a) The group beginning with 44, of which the most important members are the following

સ્ વ	• •	द्रतर
विश्व	•••	વાત•
पक्तत€		વાતમ
પ વાત ન		ਤਮ

चमा

ਚਮਧ

પત્યતર

सम

The above words are declined as follows-

सर्-All

Masculine.

	Singular	Dunl	Plural
Nom	सर्वेः	सर्वे	सर्वे
Acc,	ત્રવૃ	मर्वी	સવાન્
Inst.	मर्वे प	सवास्याम्	सर्वे
Dat	નવેં એ	सवाभ्याम्	सव+वै
Abl	નવે આત્	भवी भ्याम्	નું વેશ્ય
Gen	નવેં ધ્ય	નવ થી	सर्वेपाम्
Loc.	મર્વિ આન્	લવેં યો	सर्वेषु
Voc.	🕏 सर्व	हे सर्वे	हे सर्वे

	¥ •.	* 4	
	Fe	minne	
	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom	सर्वा	सर्वे 🕯	સર્વા
A.cc.	લવી મ્	सर्वे	સર્વા
Inst.	सर्वेया	चर्वाभ्याम्	સર્વા મિ
Dat	નવૈ ભે	धर्वा स्याम्	સર્વાન્ય
Abl	નર્થ પ્લા	સર્વો મ્યામ્	सर्वाभ्यः
Gen	સવૈધ્યા	સર્વયો	સર્વાસાન્

0

Loc.	सर्वस्थाम्	सर्वयो:	सवीसु
Voc.	हे सर्व	हे सर्वे	हे सर्वी:
	N	Veuter	
	Sıngular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	સ [ે] ન્	સર્વે	સર્વાणિ
	0	~*	22

0 ~

 $oldsymbol{\mathrm{Acc}}$ सर्वेस् सर्वे हे सर्वे हे सर्वे

The remaining cases as in the Masculine

170 अन्य, अन्यतर, इतर, कतर and कतम form the Nom Acc and Voc Sing Neuter by the addition of त् (instead of म्) अन्यत्, इतरत् etc उमाड used in the Dual only उमी, उमे, उमे etc उमय: is used in the Singul and Plural only, and forms the Nom Singul Fem उमयी मुम्म is declined like सर्व only if it means 'all' if it means 'equal' or 'even' it follows नर

171 (b) The group beginning with us and comprising the following words

પૂર્વ		ઋપર
પ્	••	अ धर
স্ব ৰ	•••	स्व
दिचण	•••	সন্বৰ
ও মাৰ		

- a. These words are declined like सर्व but they may take the ordinary forms of bases in स (नर) in Abl and Loc. Sing Masc. and in Nom Plu. Masc. hence पूर्वभात् and पूर्वात् पूर्वाञ्चन् and पूर्वा, पूर्वाञ्चन् and पूर्वा, पूर्वाञ्चन् and पूर्वा, पूर्वाञ्चन्
- b claw is declined like us only when it means 'south or right when it means clever it follows at when not meaning own but 'wealth or 'kinsman follows at, and so does want when not meaning either outer or lower.
- c. When un time or space they are declined like at so e.g. until git (where unit is used as a mere name)

172 The following words form the Nom Plu Maso. either regularly (like नर) or like मव— भवन घरन पद्म पर्ध कतिप्य नेस Hence मदाना от भवने भवना or पह्में कतिप्य नेस Hence मदाना or भवने भवना or पह्में etc. दितीय and other words in तीय are declined like मर, but may follow सव in Dat. Abl and Loc. Sing Hence दितीयाय or दितीयाय कितीयात् or दितीयात् दितीया or दितीयात् कितीयात् etc As second members of Compounds all the above 'Pronominal Adjectives are as a rule treated like ordinary bases in प

B Pronouns proper.

Personal Pronouns.

173 не ог жине I

	Sıngular	Dual	Plural
Nom	ઝ ૄમ્	ત્રાવા ન્	वयम्
Acc	मोम् or मा	आवाम् or नी	अस्मान् ⁰¹ नः
Inst	स था	ઝાવામ્યા મ્	असाभिः
Dat.	भधर्भ or मे	ऋावाभ्याम् or नी	अस्मस्यम् or न:
Abl	મત્	ઝાવા ધ ્યામ્	असा त्
Gen	सस or मे	आवयो: or नौ	अस्मावाम् or नः
Loc.	મયિ	ત્રાવયો :	ઝલ્મા સુ

174 लड़ or युष्पड़ Thou.

	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
Nom	ત્વમ્	યુવામ્	યૂયમ્
\mathbf{Acc}	ત્વામ્ ^{or} ત્યા	યુવામ્ ^{or} વામ્	युषान् or वः
Inst	ત્વયા	યુવામ્યામ્	युषासि:
Dat	तुभ्यम् or ते	युवाभ्याम् ^{or} वाम्	युषास्थम् or व:
Abl	ત્વત્	યુવામ્યામ્	યુષ્મત્
Gen.	तव or ते	युवयो: or वाम्	युषाकम् or वः
Loc.	त्वयि	યુવયી:	યુષા નુ

a. The short forms मा, मे, नौ, म, खा, से, वाम् य, are never used at the beginning of a sen tence, nor can they be followed by such particles as च वा एवं

Honorific Pronoun of the Second Person.

175 भवत्-Yout Honour Your Worship

Macc. Fem.

Nom Sing भवान् भवती

भवान् is declined like भीमत्, भवती like नदीः

Demonstrative Pronouns.

176. as That or He. (She; it).

Masculine.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	स:	สใ	ते
Acc.	તમ્	તૌ	તા ન્
Inst	તેન	તામ્યામ્	तै:
Dat.	તસૌ	તામ્યામ્	तेभ्य:
Abl	તસ્માત્	તામ્યામ્	तेभ्य:
Gen	તસ્ય	તથી:	તેવામ્
Loc.	તિસ્મિન્	તયી:	તેલુ

Feminine.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	સા	ते	તા
Acc.	તામ્	ते	તા:
Inst	તયા	તાસ્યામ્	તામિ:
Dat	તસ્થૈ	ताभ्याम्	तास्य:
Abl.	તસ્ત્રા:	તામ્યામ્	ताभ्य:
Gen.	તસ્યા:	તયી:	તાસામ્
Loc.	તસ્રામ્	તયો:	વા ત્ર

Neuter

The same as the Masculine except in the following cases—

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom	तत्	त्ते	สเค
Acc.	सस्	स्रे	તાનિ

177 ung-This

Masculine

	Singular	Dunl.	Plural.
Nom	एष	पती	पति
Acc.	પ તમ્	पती	पतान्
Inst.	પ તેન	पताभ्याम्	ਧ ਨੈ
Dat.	પ તથી	पताभ्याम्	पतेभ्यः
АЫ	પતનાત્	पता भ्याम्	एतेभ्य
Gen	ए तस्य	પતવો	पति याम्
Loc,	પતિ માન્	પતવો	परीषु

Femmine.

	Singular	Dual,	Plural
Nom	एपा	परी	पता'
Acc.	પતામ્	प री	पसा
Inst.	पतया	पताभ्याम्	पताभि;

PRONOUNS.

Dat	પતસ્વૈ	एतास्या म्	पतास्य :
Abl.	પત સ્થા:	एतास्याम्	पता स्य:
Gen,	ए तस्थाः	एतयी:	ए तासॉम्
Loc.	પતસ્થા મ	પતયો :	પતાસુ

Neuter.

The same as the Masculine except in the following cases

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom.	ए तत्	પતે	પતાનિ
Acc.	ए तत्	પતે	पता नि

178. ६६म् This.

Masculine.

	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
Nom.	ઋયમ્	द्रभी	દ્રમે
\mathbf{Acc}	द्रमम्	द्रमी	इसान्
Inst	અનેન	ઝા મ્યામ્	एभि:
Dat.	ઋ ત ા	જાાન્યા મ્	एभ्य:
Abl.	ઋસ્માત્	અા ન્યાન્	एभ्य:
\mathbf{G} en	ઋહ્ય	ઋનયો	પ ષાન્
Loc,	अस्ति न्	જ્ઞનયો:	८ बे

Fominine

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
Nom	ક યમ્	इमे	इस
Acc.	ક મામ્	इमि	इमा
Inst.	પનવા	चाभ्याम्	યામિ
Dat.	चर्ष	भाभ्याम्	भास्य
АЫ	મુખા	पाभ्याम्	पाभ्य
Gen.	પ્રવ્યા	પનથો	પાના મ્
Loc.	એ લ્યાસ્	યનવી	માહ

Neuter

The same as the Masculine, except in the following cases-

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
Nom	इटस्	इमे	इमानि
Acc.	₹८भ्	इमे	इसानि

179 When une and seem a second sontence refer to an unique and seem in an immediately preceding sentence, unique substituted for the une and seem in the second sontence, in the following cases—

Sı	ngt	ılnı

	Mase.	Fom	Nout
Aoe,	एनम्	ળનાન્	પ્યત્
Inst.	પનેન	ण्नया	પનેન

ſ

Dual,

,	Masc.	Fem.	Neu.
A cc.	પની	પ ને	પને
Gen. Loc.	एनयो:	પન યો:	પનયો:

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem	n. Ne	u.
Acc.	एनान्	પના:	एना	नि
	व्याकारणमधीतम्, म्, एनयोः प्रभूतं स्व		છ ન્દો∫ધ્યાપય	ञ्चनयो:
			1	

180 жең That

Masculine.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom	અસૌ	ઋ ન ૂ	घ मी
Acc.	ષ્યસ્	અ ન ૂ	ઝ બૂ ન્
Inst	ષ્ઠમુનો	ઝમુમ્યામ્	अमी मि:
Dat.	ઝ મુપૌ	ઝ ર્બુ ન ્યાન્	अमोस्य:
Abl	ઝમુ ષાત્	જા બૂ ધ્યાન ્	ં અ નોન્ય:
Gen.	^{દ્યા} સુવ્ય	[,] અમુયો:	ત્રમો લા મ્ 👈
Loc.	ષ્રમુ ભિન્	·	ઋમોષુ

Feminine.

	Singular	Dual.	Plural
Nom.	પહો	पम्	યમૂ
Acc.	पमून	पम्	પન્
Inst	પ્રમુવો	घभू भ्याम्	પમૂમિ
Dat.	પતુર્વે	प भूस्याम्	પનુન્ય
Abl	પ્રમુષ્યા	धभूभ्याम्	પ્રમૂચ
Gen.	યમુષ્યા	પત્તુવો	પનૂપામ્
Loc.	પ્રમુપ્યામ્	પમુવી	પન્યુ

Neuter

Like the Vasculine, except in the following

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom.	घद	चम्	યમૂર્નિ
Acc.	चद	चम्	पर्भूनि

Reflexive Pronouns

181 स्त्रयम् self, indeclinable eg स्त्रयमागच्छीत he comes himself

182. भारतम् self (see 137) e. g भारतनी दोषं जानाति, he knows his own fault.

11 . . .

183. स्व:, स्वा, स्वम्, his own, her own etc E g. स्वं पुत्रं दृद्धा, having seen his own son. On the declension of स्व sec 171

Possessive Pronouns.

184. From the bases मद, असाइ, लद, युभाद and तद possessive pronouns (also called possessive adjectives) are formed by means of the suffix द्य.

મદીય, my; ऋसादीय, our; त्वदीय, thy; युपादीय, your; तदीय, his (her; its, their).

	\dot{M} asc	$\mathbf{Fem.}$	Neu.
Nom. Sing.	મદ્દીય:	भ दीया	मदीयम्

Relative Pronoun.

185. ag who; which.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Nom. Masc	य:	<u>થ</u> ી	ये
Nom Fem	या ′	चे	યા:
Nom. Neu	यत्	ये	યાનિ

The declension follows throughout that of

Interrogative Pronoun

186 किम-who? which ?

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Nom Masc.	क	की	के
Nom Fem	का	=	का
Nom Neu.	किम	₹6	कानि

The declension follows throughout that of तद with the exception of Nom and Acc. Singular Neuter—किम्

187 Compound Pronouns.

a. Indefinite pronouns are formed by adding থিল খুন, or খবি to the interrogative pronoun কিন্

Masc. વ્યયન્ વ્યયન, कोइचि—somo ono any one Fem. વાચિત્, વાચન, काइचિ Non. વિચિત્ વિચન વિક્ષીય

- b Preceded by the relative pronoun the interrogative pronoun has an indefinite sense— य क, whoseever
- c. The same meaning is expressed by इन कथित् य कदन, य कय

d The relative pronoun by being doubled equires an indefinite or distributive meaning तेय:, whoseever, यदात्, whatsoever

188 Certain compound pronouns are formed by adding કૃષ્, દૃષ્ણ or દૃષ્ણ to pronominal bases. Thus

	તાદૃષ્,	તાંદૃશ,	તાદૃષ	
	પતા દૃશ્,	પતાદુશ,	પતા ट्टच ৄ	
	યા દૃશ્	યાદૃધ,	यादृच	
١ ١	ક્રેકૃશ્,	ई ट्टभ,	र्देष्ट्रच	
	ની દૃષ્,	की दृश,	कीटृच	ţ,
	\mathbf{Masc}	${f Fem}$	Neu	1′
Nom. Sing.	તૉદૃન્	તાકૃક્	તાદૃલ્	
	તાદૃષ્ા:	तादृशी	તાદૃશમ્	
	તાદૃષ:	ताट्टची	तादृचम्	ı L

189. Compound pronouns denoting quantity are formed by adding and and and to certain pronominal bases.

Masc Fem Neu.
Nom Sing. तावत् तावती तावत्

190 The three pronouns ๓(๓ (how many), ขโก (as many) and ๓(๓ (so many), which are

used in plural only are declined as follows, in all three genders alike-

Nom	कति	VрJ	कतिभ्य
Acc.	कति	Gen.	कतोनाम्
In∢t	कतिभि	Loc.	कतिपु
Dat.	कतिस्य		

Feminine Bases

પતીપ્રત્યવ

191 In the preceding chapters the formation of feminine bases has been repeatedly referred to The following paragraphs state a few of the more important general rules bearing on the formation of such bases, and a certain number of exceptions.

192 Prătipadikas ending in a (प) form the

1

		•				
. എജ	•••	ण्येष्ठा	હ તીય	•••	હતીયા	
વાનિષ્ઠ	•••	વાનિષ્ઠા	સવ	•••	सर्वा	
મધ્યમ	• •	મષ્યમા	वास	•••	वार्ला	
મ્હેત	••	खेता	વભ	•••	વભા	
કા બા ુ	• • •	क्षां	স্বত	•••	ঋলা	
પ ના	•••	પ વા	ઋચલ	•••	અશ્વા	
हितीय	•••	दितीया				

193. Prātipadīkas ending in आ form the feminine base in ई when 'class' or 'kind' (जाति) is implied (the आ is dropped, so throughout).

But if the penultimate letter is য, the Feminine takes খা; অনিথ অনিথা Also খুরু 'a Shūdra-woman'

Note that among the examples given in Rule 192 there are several words which take 31 in the feminine, although denoting class or kind. These exceptions are combined by Indian Grammarians into a group beginning with 33 and hence called 3316

194 The Ordinal Numerals from चतुर्थ upwards form their Feminines in ई ષgu વર્ણી દમન દમની

195 Pratipadikas in whencing male being form Feminines in wat to denote the wives of those males—

দায়ৰ মাদ্ৰখী (the wife of a Bruhmana যুৱ যুৱী ধ্ৰণ ধ্ৰনী

गोप गोपी

ม นเสโ--

But रन्द्र वर्रण, भव, गर्व दह आवार्य and मानुform their Feminines (the wife of Indra etc.

इन्द्राची, वर्ष्यानी, भाषायांनी oto.

ututti means a woman who is an acharya

196 Pratipadikas ending in सव, कर, घर एव, सात्र, इस form their Feminines in ধ—

-	
ન્ યુપાય	ન્યવાયી
धगस्कर	यगस्करो
निगाचर	निगापरी
કો વર્વેલ	सीवर्षेथी
क्षक्रमाव	હ ાનાવો
นเริ่ม	લાદુચો
વાદૃગ	યાદૃગી

197. So also do Prātīpadīkas formed with the suffix अ, causing Viiddhi

श्रील (from હला) श्रीली, લુભાનાર લુભાનારી

198 Prātīpadīkas in अ which indicate stages of life (with the exception of old age) form Feminines in ई

विभोर ... विभोरी कुमार .. कुमारी

But बहा , स्थिति । स्थिति । There are certain exceptions such as बाला, वला (included in अजादि)

199 Prātipadikas ending in क change in Feminine an आ preceding the क into इ

> कारक · कारिका पाचक · पाचिका

But there are certain exceptions

चिपका . चिपका सेवका . सेवका कान्यका . कन्यका

200 Certain words ending in zam form the Feminine either in zami or sami

स्तका का स्तिका प्रविका प्रविका र

201 Bases ending in न or भू form their Feminines in रू-

कर्ष्ट	कर्मी	प्रिययादिन्	મિયવાદિની
धार्य	धावी	राजन्	412J
મનમ્વિન્	मनिष्वनी	મ ધવ ન્	મધોની
મદ્યાપારિન્	#स्थ्यारिणी	ग्रहन्	गु नी

Note that in the three last examples of the above the termination * is added to the weak form of the base. This rule holds good in the case of all bases ending in consonants which take * in the Feminine

202 पञ्चन् ममन् नवन् ६शन् etc do not take र, but are the same in Masculine and Femnine. युवन् forms the Fem युवति Words like मास स्वस् etc. which are themselves feminine do not take र so also not तिस् and सत्तन

203 Bases ending in चत् सत् वत् वस् ६८५ चञ्च form their Feminines in ई--

भवत्	મવતી	વિદ્રમ્	લિકુ પી
भद्रत्	सहती	स्नादीयस्	म्बादीयमी
ચીમત્	ગુમની	দাস্থ	प्राची
भानवर्ग्	भानवती	५६च	હ્યોની

204 A certain group of words beginning with ની takes દ્વે in the Feminine, among them દ્વિયા, નટ, મુન્દર, તર્યા, માતામદ, પિતામદ, હમેય

Also देवी from देव, yal from ya.

'wife', so also the feminine und, meaning 'wife', so also the standard, the compounds two forms are allowed, eg extual or extual 'the mistress of the house'

માં forms the Femmine મહી.

206 Adjectives ending in द or ई have the same form in Masculine and Feminine अधि:, सभी:

207. Adjectives ending in stake the feminine termination for optionally eg:, Fem eg: or esh; ag:, Fem. ag: or ash; ys:, Fem eg: or esh; But if the s is preceded by a conjunct Consonant, f is not taken uses; Fem uses:

208 Nouns in उ denoting classes of men form their feminines in ज provided the उ be not preceded by य कुर कुर । a woman of the Kuru nation, अध्वयु: the wife of an adhvaryu.

ষ্পু forms the Fem. ষ্পু:

209 When the second member of a Compound is formed by a Piātipadika in which

denotes a part of the body, the Feminine takes either wifer & provided the final wife be not preceded by a Compound Consonant

210 If however the word denoting the part of the body has more than two syllables the Fermine takes In only—

घटुलनयन चटुलमयना

211 Compounds the second member of which is formed by मामिया ६६६, घोष्ठ कर्ण सङ्घा दल गङ्ग वाद, पुष्क form their Ferminnes in द

क्रगोदर क्रगोदरी ठा क्रगोदरा विस्थोद्य विस्थोद्यो ठा विस्थोद्य गोक्षण गोकर्णी ठा गोकणा तन्यक्र तस्यक्री ठा तस्यक्रा स्रुप्तपुरु

212 He when the second member of a Com pound the first part of which denotes one of the directions, forms its Fominine in t-

213 Compounds the second part of which is to while the first part is a word denoting a standard of comparison, or que, form Feminines in 55

CHAPTER IV.

Conjugation?

may be called Moods our we, Potential or Optative, wit. Imperative, we, Conditional street, Subjunctive. The appears in two different forms, for which separate names are required. The term Potential or Optative therefore may be reserved for the form addle (from a), while the form addlet may be termed Benedictive (in accordance with its general meaning our will). The street forms which occur in the Veda only will not be considered in this Grammar

215 When singling out six of the lakaras as being tenses, it must be noted that they at the same time represent a 'mood viz. the Indicative mood.

216 Verbs are either under (transitive), or under (intransitive)

Note that certain common verbs which in Western Grammar are classed as intransitive are classed in Sanskrit Grammar as सवासंदा, owing to the fact that they take an object in the Accusative case. To go in Western Grammar is an intransitive verb but गम् is सवासंदा—पाम गच्छति (he goes to the village)

217 The Sanskrit Verb has an Active form and a Passive form The Passive form is used in two different ways which are distinguished as कर्भण प्रयोग and साव प्रयोग An example of the first kind is Eacht und भचातें, 'the fruit is eaten by Devadatta' An example of the second kind is 'সাধান ইব-दत्तन' literally, 'sitting is being done by Devadatta' = 'Devadatta is sitting' This latter use of the Passive is limited to sanda verbs such as H, आस. The construction would in English Grammar be called an impersonal one Verbs of the Hanka class appear either in the Active form, (and ? પ્રયોગ) $e\,g$ દેવદત્ત પતનું મુદ્યયતિ , or ${
m in}\,\,{
m the}\,\,$ નાર્મણ પ્રયોગ Passive Form (see above) Verbs of the sandan class appear either in कर्तिर प्रयोग or in भावे प्रयोग श्रास्ते देवदत्त or श्रास्थते देवदत्तेन

There are two sets of personal terminations ((as (and and or simply (as)) called usually and and analyse Some roots take the Parasmarpada terminations only, others the Atmanepada terminations only, others again take both The verb with Par terminations prevailingly denotes an action which affects a thing or person other than the agent, while the verb with Atm terminations denotes an action affecting the agent himself, so e g usia, he sacrifices (for the

benefit of some other person) unfi, he escribees for his own benefit. But there are numerous exceptions to this rule

219 Owing to its providing use as indicated above the Atmanepoda form is by rome classed a constituting a special. Vince-called the R Beetis. Note: Another name for it is Middle Voice.

_10 In four of the lakarra on the Preeent Patential Importance and Imported the 情要 forth are in the addition special two (to) which is firmed from the root in differ at way In the 4th r labora the terminations are gen rally jamed on to the unmodified root. The modifications which the roots undergo in the four first in att a d laktris are of ten diff rent Lin L. and hones. Sin Krit Granimarians di tin can be ten different class of Verbs we may accordingly speak of tandiff rent Conjugations The four lakaras which talk special modifica tions may be called special tinses or mosals those which do not talk any modification may be called general or unmodified ten o or moods.

221 The ten classes of Verbs may be arranged in two groups

- a. Verbs the bases of which in the modified tenses end in \Im .
- b. Verbs the bases of which in the modified tenses end in any letter but अ
- 222. The first group comprises the first, fourth, sixth and tenth classes. The ten classes are named by Indian Grammarians after the verbs standing first in the lists of verbs belonging to each class. Hence 1 Fife (beginning with F), 4 fearle; 6 gene, 10 gene.
- 223 The second group compuses the second, third, fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth classes, the technical names of which are

2	अदादि	3 ગુફોત્યાદિ
5	પ્ વાદિ	7. क्षादि
8	તનાદિ	9 જાતાદિ

224 In the Imperfect () the augment is prefixed to verbs of all conjugations. In the case of verbs beginning with vowels the initial vowel takes Viiddhi

Third Person Impf of भू अभवत्, of हिल् अहेट्, of ईच् (Atm) ऐचत, of जह औहत, of नरप्र आपर्त

225 When a proposition (ઉપલઈ) is prefixed to the verb, the augment પ comes in between the proposition and the verb—હદ્દમલન્ from હત્+મૂ

First Group

226 The personal terminations (तिङ् विमित्ति) of verbs of the first Group are as follows—

PARABUAIPAI	۸.
-------------	----

Present खद्			
	Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers.	मि	वस्	मम्
2nd Pors.	पि	घम्	ध
3rd Pers.	ति	तम्	પ ન્તિ
	Poten	tinl—figs	
	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	ર્દ યમ્	ई व	ईस
2nd Pers.	₹:	₹તન્	र्रत
3rd Pers.	र्मस्	इताम्	र्षयु⁺
	Imper	ative—स्रोट्-	
	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	ચા નિ	भाव	चाम
2nd Pera.		तम्	त
3rd Pers.	₫	साम्	चन्तु

	${f I}$ mperfect	ં લહ્	
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural
1st Pers	ત્રમ્	व	म
2nd Pers	स्	તમ્	ন
3rd Pers	त्	તામ્	ঋণ্
	ATMANEP.	λDA	
	$\operatorname{Present}$	लट्	
	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers	द	वहे	महे
2nd Pers	से	ક ચ	ध्बे
3rd Pers	ते	इते	ઋજો
	Potential	લિ હ્	
	Sıngular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers	ર્લ્ય	र्द्रविह	ર્દ્રમહિ
2nd Pers	र्द्रथा:	ર્દ્રયાથામ્	_{દુ} દ્ધર્મ
3rd Pers	z u	र्द्रयाताम्	र्दूरन्
	Imperativ	re बोट्	
	Singular.	Dual	Plural
1st Pers	ऐ	आवहै	अामहै
2nd Pers	स्ब	इयाम्	દ્વમ્
3rd Pers	तार्	इताम्	अन्ताम्

Imperfect-मध

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers.	₹	यद्भि	मिह
2nd Pers.	यास्	इयाम्	ध्यम्
3rd Pera.	स	₹તાન્	थना

227 The final w of the base is lengthened before terminations beginning with w or u it is dropped before terminations beginning with the vowel w

First Conjugation

/ vailq-Bhū-class.

228 Verbs of this class form their base by adding up to the last letter of the root the final vowel of the root, or the medial vowel if followed by one consonant only takes Guna. Accordingly the base of up is un (from un+u) of the way, of n and of up un of up un.

		•		
	229. Presen	it खद्• '		
	PARASMAIPAI	DA भू		
	Singular.	Dual	Plural	
1st Pers.	भवासि	सवाव:	सेवाम:	
2nd Pers	મવસિ	भवथ:	भेवथ	
3rd Pers.	મવતિ	મવત:	भवन्ति	
	ATMANEPADA	लभ्		
	Sıngular.	Dual	Plural	
1st Pers.	लमे	लमावहे	लभामहे	
2nd Pers.	ન મસે	ત્ર મેથે	लभध्वे	
3rd Pers.	લ મતે	ल भेते	નમન્તે	
	Potential	লিড ্ \	,	
	PARASMAIPA	ΛD <u>A</u>		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural	
1st Pers.	મવેયમ્ .	મવેવ	મવેમ	
2nd Pers	મવે:	મવેતમ્	મવેત	
3rd Pers.	મ વેત્	મવેતામ્	મવેયુ:	
ATMANEPADA				

	Sıngular.	\mathbf{Dual}	Plural.
1st Pers.	ત્ ત્રનેય	ત્ત્ર મેવિ દ િ	નમે મફિ
2nd Pers.	ત્ત્રમિથા:	ત્ત મેયાથામ્	ત્યમુ
3rd Pers.	વા મેત	ત્ ત્રનેયાતામ્	લમે રન્

Imperative—सोद्

PARASWATPADA.

	Singular	Dual.	Plural	
1st Pers.	मवानि	संवाव	HalH	
2nd Pers.	भव	भे वतम्	भवत	
3rd Pers.	Hall	भेवताम्	भवन्य	
	ATMAKEPA	DA.		
	Singular	Dual.	Plural	
1st Pers	स भै	सभाव 🕏	समाम द्दे	
2nd Pers.	સમસ્ત્ર	समियाम्	સમધ્યમ્	
3rd Pers.	અ નતાન્	પ તમેતામ્	स्रभग्ताम्	
	Imperfect	~-सड ्		
	PARASMAIPADA.			
	Singular	Dual.	Plural.	
1st Pers.	મનવન્	भ मवाव	चमवाम	
2nd Pers.	भ 49	प भवतम्	धभवत	
3rd Pers.	चभवत्	भ मवताम्	પ્રમવન્	
	ATMANEPA	DA.		
	Singular	Dual.	\mathbf{Plural}	
1st Pers.	પહાને	यल माव हि	यसमामहि	
2nd Pers.	પ્રસા ધ	પ્ર લમેથાન્	યત્રમધ્યમ્	
3rd Pers.	ખત્ત નતः	घरमेताम्	પ્ર થમના	

230. યુદ્દ and ન્રામ્ (in Par only) lengthen their vowel ગૂદ્ધતિ, ન્રામાતિ (but Atm. ન્રામાતે).

मृज् takes Vriddhı मार्जितः

सद substitutes ई for अ सीदति

દંશ, રખા, લખા, and સાગ્ન drop their nasal દયતા; પરિષ્યાન

યામ્ and યામ્ substitute પુષ્ટુ for म् गप्छिति ; याच्छितिः नर forms नरप्छितिः

দ্বা, ut and श्वा form the bases जिन्न, पिन, तिष्ठ । जिन्नति ; पिनति ; तिष्ठति

भा and मा form the bases चम and मन

For દુશ્ the base પશ્ચ is substituted પશ્ચિત.

Fourth Conjugation.

दिवादि Div-class.

231. The base is formed by adding a to the last letter of the root. Thus, from at and at

Present Par. नहासि नहासि etc. Present Atm. युद्धे युद्धसे etc. Potential Par नहीयम् Potential Atm. पुष्पेय

Imperative Par সমানি সন্ম etc.

Imperative Atm. मुखे शुक्तक etc.

Imperfect Par भन्द्राम् Imperfect Atm भन्द्रये

232. सह and roots ending in सम, lengthen their vowel. सह--भाषति (ज्ञम् which properly belongs to the Bhvadi class is also conjugated as if it were a Divadi-root-काम्प्रति)

233 दिव् and सिव् lengthen their vowel— દીવ્યતિ, સૌધ્યતિ

भंग drops its nasal भग्यति स्यम् substitutes विम् विभ्यति जन् substitutes जा आयदे

Sixth Conjugation

heile-Tud class.

284 The base is formed by adding w to the root the vowel of which does not take Gunn. Before this w final w to become w and w respectively final w becomes w, final w becomes w

तुद् तुद्ति; चिप् चिपति; धुवति; मः स्त्रियते, वृ विद्तिः

Present Par तुदािम
Present Atm चिपे
Potential Par तुदेयम्
Potential Atm चिपेय
Imperative Par तुदािन
Imperative Atm चिपे
Imperfect Par अतुद्दम्
Imperfect Atm अतुद्दम्

235 सत्, मुच्, लिप्, लुप्, विद् (to find), सिच् insert a nasal सन्तित, सुञ्चित, लिम्पति, लुम्पितं, विन्दित, सिञ्चति

द्र्ष forms the base द्र प्र द्रप्थति अपस् भ्नस्ज् and त्रस्, form एप्स, मुळा, हस एप्थति, मुळाति, हस्रति

Tenth Conjugation.

ત્રુપાદ – Chur-class

236 The base is formed by adding sau to the root A final vowel of the root takes Viiddhi. Short sa of the root if followed by one Consonant only takes Viiddhi, other short vowels followed by one Consonant take Guna.

यु—यावयति, ह—यारयति तद्द्−ताडयति चित्-चैतयते चुर्-चोरयति

Present Par सीरमधि 237 Present Atm Gn£ Potential Par **પો**રયેયમ Potential Atm સેતરીય Imperative Par चोक्जाणि นิกยิ Imperative Atm Imperfect Par भचोस्यम Imperfect Atm าเชิกปี

Second Group

238 In this group the terminations are either added directly to the final letter of the root or to a special syllable—H, H or H —which is inserted between the root and the terminations. And it is peculiar to all verbs of this group that the root or base to which the terminations are added undergoes a modification, generally called a strengthening before certain terminations while before other terminations it

remains unchanged. We may accordingly, speak of strong and weak forms of the base; as also of strong and weak terminations

- 239. The terminations before which the root is strengthened are the three persons of the Singular Present and Imperfect Par; the 1st Person Sing Du and Plu, and also the 3rd Person Sing., Imperative Par; and the 1st Person Sing Du and Plu, Imperative Atm.
- 240. The Parasmaipada Terminations in the second Group are the same as in the first Group, in Present, Imperative and Imperfect But while verbs of the first Group take no termination in 2nd Pers Sing Imperative, those of the 2nd Group take (*\varepsilon* (after vowels)) or *\varepsilon* (after consonants in most cases)

The terminations of the Potential are as follows.

	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers	યામ્	યાવ	યામ
2nd Pers	યાલ્	યાતમ્	યાત
3rd Pers	યાત્	યાતામ્	યુન્

241. The Atmanepada terminations are as follows

Pre	sent-	–ਸਟ

	Singular	Dual.	Plural
1st Pers.	Ų	वर्ष्ड	मह
2nd Pers	से	भाघे	ध्ये
3rd Pers.	র	पात	चति

Potential. The same as in the first Group

	Imperat	१४० सीट्	
	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers.	ऐ	ખાવ€	યા નફે
2nd Pers.	स्र	પાયા મ્	ध्यम्
3rd Pers	साम्	પાતામ્	ખતા ર્મ્
	Imperfo	ot ~-सङ	
	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	τ.	विश्व	मिष्ट
2nd Pers.	यास्	भाषाम्	ध्यम्
3rd Pers.	त,	પાતામ્	प त
\ /	Second Co	onjugation	
\vee	પદાદિ—∆	id Class	

242. In this class the terminations are added immediately to the last letter of the root—

44+44=444

243 Before the terminations which require a strengthening of the base, the vowel of the root takes Guna, wherever possible

वी
$$+$$
 सि $=$ वेसि $,$ िंद्य $+$ ति $=$ देशि $;$ दुह् $+$ सि $=$ दोिह्म $,$ दुह् $+$ तु $=$ दोग्ध

244 In the case of roots ending in आ and of हिष् the termination 3id Pers Par Plu Imperfect may optionally be उस्, before which the आ is diopped Thus from at 3rd Pers Plu Impf अथान् or अथु

N B This conjugation presents special difficulties in as much as the direct contact of the last letter of the root with the different terminations gives rise to many special cases of Internal Sandhi

PARASMAIPADA seq. 245 Present etc.

	Singular.	Dual	Plural
1st Pers	हे थि	द्विष्व:	ह्मिभ:
2nd Pers	द्वेषि	दिष्ठ:	हिष्ठ
31d Pers.	हे ि	हिष्ट:	हिषन्ति

BLCO (D. GHOOT				
Potential—বিভ				
	Singular Dual.			
1st Pers.	દિવ્યામ્	द्मिथाव	द्विप्याम	
2nd Pers.	द्विथा	द्धि यातम्	શ્ચિપાત	
3rd Pers.	વિષ્યાત્	દ્રિપ્યાતામ્	द्मिष्	
	Impera	tıve—सोट		
	Singular	Dual	Plural	
1st Pers.	દ્વેવાિ	द्वेपाव	द्वे पास	
2nd Pers.	દિક્ડિ	ક્ષિષ્ટ મ્	दिष्ट	
3rd Pers	रे ष्टु	દ્વિષ્ટામ્	द्विपग्तु	
	Impert	ect- मुङ		
	Singular	Dual.	Plural	
1st Pers.	યક ેવમ્	म हिप्य	प दिप	
2nd Pers.	યકે ક્ (દ)	પ દ્રિષ્ટન્	पहिष्ट	
3rd Pers.	भद्देब् (ट)	પ્રદિષ્ટામ્	चदिप (

3rd Pers.	भद्देष् (ट)	પ્રદિષ્ટામ્	चित्रिय (
		(0	r optionally
			चिंदपु)
	ATMAN	EPADA.	,
	Prese	nt ख ट	
	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	बिषे	चि ष्य हे	चि भ इ
2nd Pers.	डिचें	द्विपाये	वि≪द
3rd Pers	बिद्ये	दिपारी	द्विपते

243 Before the terminations which require a strengthening of the base, the vowel of the root takes Guna, wherever possible

वो
$$+$$
 सि = वेसि , दिष् $+$ ति = देष्टि , दुह् $+$ सि = दोिह्म , दुह् $+$ तु = दोग्धु

244 In the case of roots ending in आ and of हिल् the termination 3rd Pers Pai Plu Imperfect may optionally be उस्, before which the आ is dropped Thus from at 3rd Pers Plu Impf अथान् or अथु

N B This conjugation presents special difficulties in as much as the direct contact of the last letter of the root with the different terminations gives rise to many special cases of Internal Sandhi

PARASMAIPADA seq.

	Sıngulaı	\mathbf{Dual}	Plural
1st Pers	हे विभ	दि ष्व:	ह्मिभ्
2nd Pers	द्वेचि	हिंह:	हिष्ठ
31d Pers.	हेरि	हिष्ट:	हिषन्ति

Plural

द्विप्यास

हिष्यात

દ્રિપ્

Plural

द्वेपास

प्रिप्ट

दिय सु

Plural

चरिया

મિલિટ

(or optionally चिष्यः)

चदिषम्

Dual Singular

RECOND GROUP

चिष्याव દ્રિપ્લામ દિવ્યાતન

Imperfect — मङ

हेपाव

ક્રિપ્ટમ

द्विष्टाम

Dual

મહિલ

चिष्टिस

મહિદામ

2nd Pers. दिया દિવ્યાતામ્ and Pers. डिप्यात Imperative—स्रोट Dual

1st Pers.

Singular

1st Pers. Built

हिहरि

2nd Pers. देष्ट 3rd Pers

Singular

Ist Pers. भद्रेषम 2nd Pers. খট্ট (ই)

3rd Pers. 48 (2)

1st Pers.

2nd Pers.

3rd Pers

स्टि

ATMANEPADA.

Present 752

Singular क्रिये हिचे

Dual. हिष्यर्थ દિવાયે

दियारी

Plural. ક્ષિમારી **धि ह**द दिपते

Potential for			
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	दि षीय	दिषीव हि	 િ હોમાં ફ
2nd Pers.	द्विषीया:	द्विषीया थाम्	दिषीध्व म्
31d Pers.	द्विषी त	द्विषीया ता म्	द्विषीरन्
	${f I}$ mperativ	re નોડ્·	_ ` <u>`</u>
	Singular.	Dual	Plural,
1st Pers.	รลิ	द्वेषावच्चे	द्वेषासहै
2nd Pers	हिच्च	दिषा थाम्	दि ड्ढुम्
3rd Pers	द्विष्टा म्	दिषातास्	दिषतीम्
	${f Imperfect}$	<i>লঙ</i> ়	-
	Sıngular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	अहिषि	ঋदिष्वहि	ઝ દિષદિ
2nd Pers.	अदिष्ठाः	अ हिषाथा स्	अ दि ड् दृम्
3rd Pers	अिदध	ઝ િંદ્રવાતામ્	ઝ દ્રિવત
246	The following	further Para	idigms are
added to illustrate the difficulties connected with			

added to illustrate the difficulties connected with Internal Sandhi

	PARASMAIR	PADA লিছ্•	,
	Presen		
	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers.	लेखि	लिह्न:	જિ હ્યાં
2nd Pers.	ले चि	નીહ:	<u>ની</u> ઢ
3rd Pers.	નેહિ	जीद:	લિ ષ્ટન્તિ

Imbarreor	_ ∉16 €

Singular	Dual.	Plural.
 મલેઇમ્	મહિષ્ટુ	ષ્યલિક્ય
મલેઠ (મલેટ)	મહીડમ્	પહોંડ
મલેઠ (મલેટ)	મહીડામ્	પ્રતિ દ ન્

247 PARASMAIPADA—35

	Present	सट
_	_	_

	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers. 2nd Pers.	•	दु द दुग्ध	दुषा दुषा
3rd Pers.	दोग्धि	दुग्ध	दुष्ट ित
	Imperative	े सोद	
	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
	~ c	٦	a

1st Pers. દોષાનિ

दोश्वाव दोष्ठास 2nd Pers. दुन्धि દુષ્યમ્ દુષ્ય 3rd Pers. દોવ્યુ दुन्धाम् ५ ६ ग्र

Imperfect—सङ्

Singular Dual

1st Pers પદોપ્રમ્ 2nd Pers. પાયીળ

3rd Pers. પાયોળ

પદુષુ પદુષ્યમ્ પદુષ્ય भदुन्धाम् भदुष्टन्

चदुम

Plural.

248 To this class also belongs the important verb ત્રમ્, (to be) which however is irregular in many respects

PARASMAIPADA.

Present az				
	Sıngular	Dual.	Plural	
1st Pers	श्चिम	स्तः	₩ :	
2nd Pers	म्रसि	-t u:	€ थ	
3rd Pers	अस्ति	स् तः	सन्ति	
	Potential	લિક ્		
	Singulai	Dual	Plural	
1st Pers	સ્થામ્	સ્થાવ	स्थाम	
2nd Pers	સ્થા:	સ્થાતમ્	સ્થાત	
3rd Pers	स्योत्	સ્થાતામ્	+ યુ:	
	Imperativ	e નોટ્		
	Singular	Dual	Plural	
1st Pers	श्रसानि	असा व	ઝ તામ	
2nd Pers	एधि	સ્ તમ્	~	
3rd Pers	ઋત્તુ	ર તામ્	ત્ત ની	
Imperfect as				
	Singular	Dual	Plural	
1st Pers	ઝાલમ્	જાા લ	স। ধ ে	
2nd Pers	ઝાલો:	ઝા ન્તન્	ઋા€ત	
3rd Pers	ઝામીત્	યાસ્તા મ્	ઝા સન્	

249 Other important verbs of this class are या Pres. यामि Pot. यायाम् Imp यानि Impf. भयाम्

250 જાન્ય Pres. જાનાનિ Pot. જાન્યતાનુ Imp જાનવાનિ Impf પ્રસાનન

251 चच of which the Present is as follows-

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers.	चचे -	चच्च है	चकार्र
2nd Pers.	चंदे	चचाये	चक्द्वे
3rd Pers.	चष्टे	भचाते	પથ તે
Pot wall	Into was	n Impf su	u let

Pot પત્નીય Imp **પત્તે**, પત્ન Impf મપ**ત્રિ**

252 ▼ The ▼ is changed to ₹ before weak vowel terminations.

Present-सट्

Singular	Dual.	Plural
रिम	इव:	इस
रिष	र व	द्य
पति	₹त	यन्ति
	रिम रिष	रिम ४व रिम र ख

Pot इयाम् Imp भयानि इन्हि, एतु Impf भावम्

મું with મથિ Atim — Pres મહીશ Pot મથી ચીચ, Imp મખાયે, મહીબ, Impf મખીશ 253. વધુ ${
m Pres}$ વધ્યામ, ${
m Imp}$ વધાનિ, વિશ્વ, ${
m Impf}$ ઝાવધમ્

254. En Present de.

		Sıngular.	Dual	Plural.
1st	Pers.	चिम	हन्द:	हन:
2nd	Pers	દં સિ	हथ:	हथ
3rd	Pers	हन्ति	듇 너:	দ্বন্দি

Pot દત્યામ્ , Imp દનાનિ, जहि, हત્તુ, 3 Pers Plu. ધ્રત્તુ ; Impf ચદનમ્

255 Å, Atm takes Guna before all terminations and inserts τ before the terminations of third Pers Plu. Pies, Imp, Impf.

Present de.

	Sıngular.	Dual	Plural
1st Pers	યા યે	भेवहे	શુમકે
2nd Pers	મો બે	મયાથે	श्रेष्ट्रे
31d Pers	મેતે	भ्याते	શ્રેરતે

Thurd Pers Plu. Imp શેરતામ્ Thurd Pers Plu Impf સ્રશેરત

256 Roots ending in उ take, in the strengthened forms, Viiddhi instead of Guṇa before consonantal terminations न गोमि 257 पन् सञ् रह, म्रस् and स्प् insert द before terminations beginning with Consonants other than य but द or प before the स् and त् of 2d. and 3rd. Pers. Impf Par

Pres. રોરિનિ, સ્ત્રિપિન 3rd Pers. Sing Impf મરોરીવ or મરોદ્રવ

258 म् in its strengthened forms inserts ६ before consonantal terminations अवीस

Third Conjugation

मुद्दीत्यादि-Juhots Class

259 The main feature of this class is that the base is formed by Reduplication, i.e. the doubling of the first syllable of the root (i.e. that portion of it which ends with a vowel)

260 Reduplication also appears as the characteristic feature of one kind of etc. in verbs of all classes, which on that account is called the Reduplicated Perfect.

261 Thus तुद् by Reduplication becomes तुत्र पत् becomes प्रथत् तुष् becomes नुत्र But in most cases a further change takes place, viz

a. If the root begins with the second or fourth letter of a varga, the first or third letter is substituted in Reduplication. Thus

छिद चिष्धिद; भल् पभल्, भिद् बिभिद्

b For a letter of the का-वर्ष the corresponding letter of the च-वर्ष is substituted. Thus

c च् is substituted for क् or ख्; ज् for ग् or घ्, and also for ह् काम् चकाम्, खन् चखन्; गम् जगम्; इस् जहस्

d If the root begins with more than one Consonant, the first only is reduplicated

चिष् चिचिष्; प्रच्यू पप्रच्यू

e If the root begins with a sibilant followed by the first or second letter of a varga, the sibilant is dropped

સર્ધ પસર્ધ; સ્થા તસા But હન્દ સહસ્ટ

f A radical long vowel is shortened in Reduplication

धा दधा, नी निनी; ग्राह् जगाई

g Final ए, ऐ, भ्रो become म in Reduplication

Lit of मै जगी; Lit of भी भशी

L If not final, q and & become q in Redu ' plication ची and ची become उ-

सेव — सिपेव टोक् — इंटोक्

262 We becomes w in the Reduplicated Perfect (चिद्र) it becomes In the special tenses of the gelfa-class-

H-Lit and . Present funfa

263 Further features of the will class are the dropping of the q in the terminations of the third Person Plural Pres. and Imp Par . and the substitution of उस for अन in the third Pers. Plu. Impf Par - g takes fu in 2nd Pers. Imp Par

264 PARASMAIPADA W

Present-wz. Singular Dunl Plural lat Pers wille PKIT 연동비 2nd Pers. with राह्य शहय สโล

3rd	Pers	શ ક્ષોતિ	<i>દ્રાકૃ</i> ત	श्रष्ठति
		Potent	ial-leis	
		Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st	Pers.	શુકુયાન્	<i>સુ</i> શુયાવ	શુધામ
2nd	Pers.	शुक्रुथ।	श्रुष्ट्रयातम्	બદુવાત
3rd	Pers.	शुद्धवात्	शुष्ट्रयाताम्	શક લ

Imperative लोदः

	Z			
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural	
1st Pers.	जुह्न वानि	जुह्रवाव	जुह्वास	
2nd Pers.		ગુ કુતમ્	ગુ ં કુત	
3rd Pers.		નુ દુતામ્	প্ৰছৰ্	
	${f Imperfect}$	ot લાક્		
	Singular	Dual	Plural.	
1st Pers.	अजुहवम्	ঋ ত্য हुव	યુ ાદુ મ	
2nd Pers.	અ ળું દો !	ત્રગુદુતમ્	ঋত্যন্ত্র	
3rd Pers.	ઝ ગુદોત્	અ जુદ્ધતામ્	প্রভূচনু:	
265. ATMANEPADA ₹				
	\mathbf{P}_1 esent	सठ्:		
	Sıngular.	Dual.	Plural.	
1st Pers.	बिस्त्रे	बिस्टवहे	बिस् भ हे	
$2\mathrm{nd}\ \mathrm{Pers}$	बिम्धे	बिभ्नाये	विश्रध्वे	
3rd Pers	વિશ્વતે	बिभावे	विस्त्रते	
Potential (
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
1st Pers	. बिस्त्रीय	बिस्नी विद्	बिस्तीमिष	
	। बिस्त्रीथाः	વિમ્ત્ર ીલાથા ન્	विस्त्रीध्वम्	
3rd Pers	s विभ्नीत	वि स्त्रीयाता म्	विस्त <u>ौ</u> रन्	

Imperative--सोट्

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers.	વિનરે	विमराव रे	वि सरास है
2nd Pers.	વિશ્વ	विस्त्रायाम्	विश्वष्यम्
8rd Pers.	बिद्यताम्	विभाताम्	विभ्रताम्

Imperfect no

	Singular	Dual.	Plural
1st Pers	પવિસ્તિ	પ્ર વિશ્વ િ	પવિસમદિ
2nd Pers.	પ્રવિશ્વા	प विभाषाम्	યવિદ્યવન્
3rd Pers.	પવિષત	પ્ર થિક્તાતાન્	પ વિભાત

266 The two important roots दा and भा drop the भा of the root in the forms which take no strengthening, so that the bases are दह and दस् (instead of द्दा and दशा). When the भ् of दस् becomes द or न owing to Sandhi, the initial द becomes भ

CL PARARMAIPADA—21

Present श्रट्

		Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st	Pers.	વ દામિ	दद	दच:
2nd	Pers	ददासि	दत्य	दत
8rd	Pers.	ຣຣເຕົ	ੲਜਾ	ਵਟਸਿ

, †

Pot. દ્લામ્; Impf ઝદદામ્, third Pers. Plu. ઝદદુ:

Imperative जोट्

Singular. Dual. Plural.

1st Pers. ददानि ददान ददाम

2nd Pers दिह (irregular) दत्तम् दत्त

3rd Pers. ददातु दत्ताम् दद्रतु

ATMANEPADA.

Pres दरे, दले, दत्ते; Pot ददीय; Imp. ददै, दत्ल; Impf. अदि, अदला, अदत

b. PARASMAIPADA- TI.

Present az

Singular. Dual. Plural.

1st Pers द्धामि द्ध्यः द्धाः

2nd Pers द्धापि ध्यः ध्यः

3rd Pers. द्धाति धतः द्धित

Pot द्व्याम्; Impf श्रद्धाम्, 3rd Pers. Plu. श्रद्धुः

Imperative लोट.
Singular. Dual Plural.

1st Pers इधानि इधाव दखाम

2nd Pers घेडि (irregular) धत्तम् धत्त

3rd Pers दधातु धत्ताम् दधतु

ATXAVEPADA

Present-नट.

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers.	दर्ध	दम्बर्	दपार
2nd Pers.	धकी	દ્રષાયે	धड्डे
3rd Pers.	धप्ते	द्धाते	दधते

Pot द्वीय , Impl चद्वि चवस्या चवत

Imperative-भोट्

	Singular	DunL	Plural
1st Pers.	दर्भे	द्धाव€	૬ષામ₹
2nd Pers.	धस्स्र	द्धायाम्	ધ 8મ્
3rd Pers.	धप्ताम्	લ્ ધાતામ્	द्धताम्

267 भी optionally shortons its vowel in the weak forms before consonantal terminations Pres. Par विभिन्न Dual विभीष विभीष विभीष विभीत or विभिन्न विभिन्न विभिन्न Plu विभीष or विभिन्न विभीष Pot. विभीषाण विभिन्न विभाष Pot. विभीषाण विभिन्न Impf विभीष or विभिन्न Impf विभीष or विभिन्न Impf विभीष प्रविभेष प्रविभेष

268 मा forms the base [нमी before consonantal terminations, [нम् before vowel terminations.

ATMANEPADA '

Present de

		Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st	Pers.	मिमे	मिमी वर्ह	मिमी सह
2nd	Pers	मिमी वे	બિબાંઘે	[भर्मोध्वे
3rd	Pers	મિયોતે	મિમાતે	મિમતે

Pot. મિસીય, Imp નિમે, નિમીલ, મિસીતામ,; Impf ઋમિનિ

269 द्वा 'to abandon', in the weak forms, forms the base जही or जह before consonantal terminations, जह before vowel terminations and also in Potential Pres जहामि, जहामि, जहामि, जहानि, जहानि का जहािर का जहिरि का जहािर जहाित प्राप्त Imp जहािन, जहािर का जहिरि का जहिरि, जहाति Impf अजहाम, 3rd Pers Plu अजह:

Fifth Conjugation.

Gu-class

270. The base is formed by adding to the root, \mathfrak{F} , the \mathfrak{F} of which takes Guna in the strong forms.

271 The च of न 15 optionally dropped before व and म, unless a conjunct consonant precedes Honce 1st Pers. Plu Pres of H-HHH or મુભા, but of মহ્મ—ગણામ only

272. In weak forms, the wof g if preceded by a conjunct consonant, is changed into Eq. before consenantal terminations.

273 The fe of the 2nd Pers. Sing Imp. is dropped, unless the was preceded by a compound consonant. Hence सन but माझिक

F-ADATIAMBLIAT

Present-सट

	Singular	Dunl	Plural
1st Pers.	ય નોમિ	सुनुव ०१ सुन्व	मुन्तम ०१ सन्म
2nd Pers.	સુનોપિ	સનુય	સનુય
3rd Pers	સુનોતિ	સુત	શુ-વન્તિ

Datastal C

	FORMULAI—IME		
	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pors	સનુવામ્	નુ નું ધાવ	ય નુયામ
2nd Pers	सुनुया	ध नुयातम्	યુ નુવાત
3rd Pers.	सुनुयात्	धनुयाताम्	પ ગ્યુ

Imperative जोट्

1st Pers	सुनवानि	सुनवाव	सुनवास
2nd Pers	सुनु	સુનુતમ્	સુનુત
3rd Pers	सुनोतु	सुनुताम्	सुन्वन्तु

Imperfect as

1st Pers	ઝસુનવ ન્	असुनुव or	असुनुस or
•		अ सु न्व	असुन्म
2nd Pers	ઋત્તુની:	ग्रसुनु तम्	અસુનુત
3rd Pers	श्र ुसुनोत्	ऋसुनुता म्	श्रसुन्वन्

WINTELVDY A.

Present e.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
सुन्वे	सुनुवहें, or	सुनुसहे, or
	स न्वहे	ત્ર ના ફે
સુનુવે	સુ ન્વાથે	सुनुध्वे ,
પ્ર નુતે	सुन्वाते	સુ ન્વતે
	Singular. સુન્વે સુનુષે સુનુતે	सुन्वे सुनुवहें, or सुन्वहें सुनुषे सुन्वाथे

Potential fees

· S1	ngular	Dual.	\mathbf{Plural}
1st Pers 4	चीय	सुन्वीवहि	સ ન્વીમફિ
2nd Pers. 🖏	ન્ વીથા :	सुन्वीयाथा	म् सुन्वीध्वम्
3rd Pers 4	न्वीत	सुन्वीयाता	म् सन्वीरन्

Imperative—मोट

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pera	सुनव	सुनवाव 🕻	सनवामऐ
2nd Pers.	યુનુધ	ध न्यायाम्	सुनुष्यम्
3rd Pers.	સંગુતાન્	सुन्याताम्	सन्दराम्

Imperfect—मड

•		
Singular	Dunl	Plural
1st Pers. unfeu	घसुविष्ट or घसुविष्ट	પાલુનફિ or પાલાફિ
2nd Pers. wygui 3rd Pers. wygn	धस्यायाम् धस्याताम्	પશ્ચમ પશ્ચમ
275 y substitute	•	-

275 यु substitutes पर for इ in all special tenses. Pres. युविस Pot युव्यास, Imp युव्यानि, युष, युवीस Impf च रुव्यस्

Seventh Conjugation

276 The base is formed by inserting before the final consonant স in the strong forms and স in the weak forms, thus from ক্যু—ক্থান্তি and

277. PARASMAIPADA युज्

Present e.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	યુનિઝ્મ	યુષ્કવ:	યુષ્ખા;
2nd Pers.	યુનિધ	યુક્વથ:	युङ्क्ध
3rd Pers.	યુનિતા	युङ्ता:	युष्त्रन्ति
	Poten	itial (ne	- }
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st ers ${f P}$	યુષ્યાન્	युष्ट्याव	યુષ્યાન
2nd Pers	યુષ્યા:	યુષ્યાતમ્	યુષ્સ્યાત
3rd Pers.	યુષ્યાત્	યુષ્દ્રયાતા ન્	्युञ्ज्युः
	${f I}$ mpera	itive નોટ	

Imperative जोट्

	Singular.	Dual.	Plurak
1st Pers.	યુનजાનિ	યુનजાવ	યુનગામ
2nd Pers	युङ्ग्ध	<i>युड</i> ्ताम्	युङ्ता
3rd Pers.	યુનતાુ	युक्ताम्	યુજાના
	T	C	

Imperfect de

	Singular	\mathbf{Dual}	Plural.
1st Pers	ઝયુન जમ્	ঋ યુબ્ ज	ઋયુષ્ક્રમ
2nd Pers		अ थुड्ताम्	ઋયુહ્તા
3rd Pers	ષ્યયુન વા	अयु ङ्ता। म्	ઋયુવ્ત્વ ન્

Plural. • सहे عرية •ન્નવે

2/0	ATHERETADA — Ad		
	Present	सद्-	

	Singular	Davr
1st Pers.	र चे	वसह
2nd Pers.	વન્લો	વન્વાથે

3rd Pers. कन्डे

	4 4	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• .
	Poten	tial—lese	
	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	ષ ન્ધીય	વન્લીવ ષ્ટ્રિ	વન્વીમક્રિ
2nd Pers.	ન ન્વીથા	रु न्धीयायाम्	ર ન્લીપ્લમ્
3rd Pers.	વન્ધીત	ન ન્નીયાતાન્	વ ન્લીરન્
	Т		

Imperative--- स्रोट्-

रुखारी

Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers ૧૫થે	વ યાધાવ ર	रु षघास र्ह
2nd Pers. eres	ર ત્યાયાનુ	૧ જૂફમ્
3rd Pers. 4-114	વન્યાતાન્	•અલામ્

Imperfect सह

Singular	Dual,	$\mathbf{P}_{\mathbf{lural}}$
lst Pers. પ્રવૃત્તિ	પ રત્વક્રિ	યવન્થકિ
2nd Pers. we at	भवन्वायाम्	भ•०५म्
3rd Pers, we u	યવત્યાતામ્	भवन्यत

279 The original nasal of a root is dropped খণ্লি

Eighth Conjugation. .

तनादि Tan-class.

280. The base is formed by adding s to the root; in the strong forms the s takes Guna

and \mathbf{q} if not preceded by a conjunct consonant. In the weak forms \mathbf{z} , if preceded by a conjunct consonant, is changed to $\mathbf{z}\mathbf{q}$ before terminations beginning with a vowel; to \mathbf{z} in other cases The $(\mathbf{z}$ of the 2nd Pers. Sing. Imp. is dropped after \mathbf{z} not preceded by a conjunct consonant.

282. PARASMAIPADA તન્ Present ન્યન્

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	તનોમિ	તનુવ¦ or તન્વ:	તનુમ:or તના:
2nd Pers	તનોષિ	તનુથ:	તનુથ
3rd Pers.	તનોતિ	તનુત:	तन्वन्ति

Potential fees

	Sıngular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	તનુયામ્	તનુયાવ	તનુયામ
2nd Pers	તનુયા:	તનુયાતમ્	તનુયાત
3rd Pers	તનુયાત્	तनुयाताम्	તનુયુ:

eronni atolit Imperime-417

		*** *
Singular	Dust	PluraL
let Pers तनवानि	तनवार	तन्यस
_nd Pers. ng	तमृतम्	तन्त
3rd Pers तनीतु	तगुनाम्	ለሚሚ
Imp	rect—सह	
Singular	Dust	PluraL
1st Pera चतनपन्	५१५५ व	चतन्म वर
	444	ጓለቱ
2nd Perr wash	খনদুনদ্	খ নপুন
3rd Pera चननीत्	<u> </u> ፍለሷባበብ	খনবন্
ZAKTA	मृत—स्वर्भार	
Pres	icnt—97	
Singular	Dual	Plural.

Singular Dunt. तनुपई ठा let Pers. 800 ननभट्टे वर तम्बरे

2nd Pera. तन्त्रे ងការជំ

3rd Pers. and तनाते

Potential-fee

Singular Duni

1st. Pers aculu

3rd Pers. anda

તત્વીયાતામ

તચીવજિ તચીમજિ

สนเริ

तनुष्टे

तन्दते

2nd Pers तन्त्रीया तन्त्रीयायाम् सन्त्रीयाम्

तन्वीरन

Plural

Imperative -लोट्

	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers.	તનવ	तनवावहै	तनवाम है 🔻
2nd Pess.	તનુષ્વ	तन्वाथाम्	તનુષ્વમ્
3rd Pers.	તનુતામ્	तन्वाताम्	तन्वताम्
	Impe	rfect -লঙ্	

	Singular.	\mathbf{Dual}	\mathbf{Plural}
1st Pers.	ઋતન્વિ	अतनुवहि or	અતનુમફિ or
		ઋતન્વફિ	ત્રતનાદિ
2nd Pers	ઋતનુથા.	અતન્વાથા ન્	ઋતનુધ્વ મ્
3rd Pers.	ঋતનુત	ઝત ન્વાતામ્	ঋ ત•વત

283 at takes for its strong base and, its weak base sto. The final s of sto is dropped before terminations beginning with a or a, and in Potential Par.

PARASMAIPADA 杏,

Present लट्

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	वारोसि	લુ _ા વે:	ક્ યુ ાન:
2nd Pers	करोषि	कु •्य:	લુ ૧થ
3rd Pers	વારોતિ	લુ ૧ત.	લાવે ન્તિ

Pot. ક્રાયીમ, Imp નારવાપા, ક્રાપ, નારોતુ; Impf. अवारवस्, अवारोः, अवारोत्

Pres. Atm સુર્વે, સુષ્પે, સુષ્તે Pot સુવીય; Imp. વારવે, લાયવ, લાયતામ્, Impf અલાવિ.

Ninth Conjugation

284 The base is formed by adding ना to the root. In the weak forms ना becomes न before terminations beginning with a vowel, नी before terminations beginning with a consonant.

285 Roots ending in a consonant form the 2nd Pers. Sing Imp Par in आम instead of हि— सुधार्य from सुर्य

, 286 ракавиатрада—яд

Present—खट्

	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pors	ક્ર <u>ી</u> વાસિ	क्रीसीव	ન્રી ળીમ
2nd Pors.	क्रीयाधि	क्रीवीय	कीचीय
3rd Pers.	क्रीयासि	ક્ષો ચીત	क्रीपन्ति

Potential-fee

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers	क्रीचीयाम्	कीपीयाव	क्षीयीयास
2nd Pers.	क्रीभीया	क्रीपीयातम्	क्रीचीवात
3rd Pers.	क्रीचीयात्	क्रीचीयाताम्	क्रीवीध

Imperative जोट्-

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	क्रीणानि	क्री गाव	क्रीचाम
2nd Pers	क्रीयोहि	क्री गोत म्	ક્રીયો ત
3rd Pers.	क्रीचातु	क्रीसीताम्	ક્ <u>મ</u> ી લ ન્ તુ

Imperfect es.

-	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	ઝ ક્રી ષા મ્	ષ્ઠ્રકો પીવ	અ જીવીન
2nd Pers.	ઋજ્ઞીવા:	ષ્ત્ર ક્રી ણીત ન્	જા જારી વીત
3rd Pers.	અ ન્ની યા ત્	અ ક્ષીપીતામ્	ધ નો થ ન્

ATMANEPADA Al.

Present &&.

' Singula	ar. Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers ક્રોલે	क्री गीव हे	श्रीयीमर्
2nd Pers जीवीव	क्रीण।धे	ભૌ યી ધ્વે
3rd Pers. જ્રીપીત	ક્ષી પાતે	મ્નીપત

Potential Mes

ŧ	Singular.	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers	क्रीसीय	क्रीणीव हि	क्रीबी महि
2nd Pers	क्रीणीयाः	क्रीचीयाथाम्	श्री णीध्वम
3rd Pers.	भीषीत	क्रीशीधाता म्	क्रीचीर न्

Imperative-मोट

Singu	lar Dual	Plural	
1st Pers. หาง 2nd Pers. หางใจ	ક્ષીળાવ≹ ક ક્ષીપાશામ્	क्षीणाम ६ क्षीणीध्वम्	
8rd Pors ક્રીચીત	ાન્ ક્રેનીગાતાન્	ક્ષીપતાન્	
Imperfect—सङ			

Tuberrees— 410			
	Singular	Dual	Plural
	મક્ષીય મક્ષીયીથા મક્ષીયીત	भक्तीपीवधि भक्तीणाद्याम् भक्तीयाताम्	मधीयीमधि मकीयीध्यम् मक्षीयत

287 The penultimate nasal of a root is dropped in forming the base thus from प्रज्— प्रश्नाम etc.

288 Certain roots such as मू, पू, मू, and all roots in भू, shorten their vowel—

કુનામિ , નુનામિ સ્દ્રાધામિ

289 यह substitutes ग्रह् for यह—समानि: स्मीयाम्, स्टक्तानि, स्टक्ता, स्टक्तान्, भग्नमान्

290 चा substitutes जा for चा-जानासि, जानीयाम् etc.

General Tenses and Moods.

Intermediate 3.

- 291. In the general Tenses and Moods as also in the formation of some verbal derivatives such as the Infinitive and certain Participles the vowel & is in many cases inserted between the root and the termination. Thus e g. the root [az forms the 1st Pers. Plu [az. [a]a-a]a, the 3rd Pers Sing & -a[a-a]a; the Infinitive a[a-a]a. Roots, which take the intermediary & regularly, are called all roots; those which do not take it are called afaz roots; while the term az 'optionally afaz' is applied to roots which may or may not take the #
- 292. The majority of roots belong to the સેટ્ class. To the જાનિટ class there belong most monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, and about one hundred roots ending in consonants (પ્રવા, પવ, પવ, પુત્ etc.). A small number of roots (such as પ્રવર, સ્ત્ર, કદ્દ) are optionally જાનિટ
 - 293. The rules for the formation of the general Tenses and Moods apply to verbs of all the ten Conjugations alike The distinction of special bases, which is characteristic of the

special Tenses and Moods, is not maintained. Verbs of the 10th Conjugation — সুবাহি—however, preserve the characteristic অয় in the general tenses also (except in স্তুত্ত and the Par of আমিষ্ ডিছ)-

Perfect Tense—ਚਿਟ

294 This Tense is formed either by Redupli cation, or in a 'periphrastic' way (about which see Rule 327)

295 Monosyllabic roots beginning with consonants or the vowels with we and with provided these vowels be followed by one consonant only—take the Reduplicated Perfect. The however, takes the Periphrastic Perfect only Monosyllabic roots beginning with a long vowel (except wi), or a short vowel (except wi) followed by more than one consonant, all roots of more than one syllable, all roots of the tenth class, and derivative verbs (such as Causatives) take the Periphrastic Perfect. The with the Perfects

Reduplicated Perfect

296 Reduplication is effected according to the general principles given in Rules 260 ff. But the following additional rules have to be noted, 297. Initial an undergoes no change. Initial an, followed by one consonant only, is changed to an

Perfect base of આપ્ આપ્; of અન્ આન્.

298 Roots beginning with A followed by more than one Consonant, and roots beginning with A, reduplicate by means of A14

Perf base of ঝলু ঝাণলু, of কলে ঝানুল্.

- 299. Roots beginning with इ contract the reduplicative इ with the इ of the root into ई; but if the इ of the root takes Guṇa or Vriddhi, य is inserted between Reduplication and root. Thus from इव ईष्ठ: (3rd Pers. Plu) and इयेष (1st Pers. Sing).
- 300. वस्, वद्, वप्, वस्, वह् form the Reduplication by means of द; स्वप् by means of द; यज् by means of द; and व्यस् by means of वि Thus 1st Pers Sing उवास, उवाद, उवाप, उवास, अवाह, सुल्वाप, द्याज, विव्याध.
- 301. The Personal Terminations (fas.) of ac are as follows

Parasmaipada.
Singular. Dual. Plural.
1st Pers अ व म
2nd Pers थ अधुस् अ
3rd Pers, अ अधुस् उस्

Atmanepada.

	Singular	Duni	Plural
1st Pers	प	यह	मर्र
2nd Pers.	鞋	पापे	घे
3rd Pera	प	पाने	*8

102. Before the terminations of the Singular Parasinaipada the base is strengthened as follows—

(a) Final হ ই ড জ, মা, মা take Gupa or Vriddin in 1st Pers Sing, Gupa only in 2nd Pers Sing, Vriddin only in 3rd Pers. Sing Thus from নী—নিগম or নিগম, নিগম, নিগম,

From मु-तृश्व का तृथ्व तृथीय तृथाव From मु-चकर का चकार धक्य, चकार

(b) YT T followed by one Consonant take Gupa in the three Persons Singular-

(c) w followed by one Consonant is optionally lengthened in 1st Pers. Sing necessarily lengthened in 3rd Pers. Sing remains unchanged in 2nd Pers. Sing

पर्च पपच or पपाच, पपक्ष, पपाच

303 a Between the consonantal terminations (थ, व, म, से, वहें, महें) and the base most roots, whether सेट or अनिट, insert an इ, thus

2nd Pers Sing of મિદ્ and તુન્-િવમેરિય; તુતોરિય 1st Pers Plu. વિમિરિમ; તુતુરિમ

- b The eight roots का, स, हा, स, सु, स्तु, स्तु,
- c Most monosyllabic roots in મ do not take the द before ছ , thus from સ્મૃ-લસાથ
- d. Optionally જાનિટ્ roots may or may not insert the દૂ; thus મધ્યન્થિ or મધ્યન્થે
- e. भनिट् roots ending in vowels (except भर) or containing the vowel आ may or may not insert the इ before श, thus नी निनेध or निनिधिश, हन् ज्यनिथ or ज्यन्थ.
- 304. There are certain important rules of internal Sandhi as to the mode in which the Personal Terminations are joined to (bases. The chief are as follows
- a Before vowel terminations द and ई when preceded by one consonant change to य, when preceded by more than one consonant, to इय,

thus 3rd Pers Plu of দী—নিন্দু, of দী—বিদিধু ন্ত and ন্ধ change to ন্তন্ম throughout. Thus from মু—ধধনু

- b सर when preceded by one consonant changes to र when preceded by more than one, to घर Thus from यू—संध्य पर mostly changes to घर Thus from यू—संध्य
- c. The ए. ए. पी and ची which appear as the Guna and Vriddhi of ए. ई. ड. क., change to चय, चाय पर चाव

Thus from निने and निने (strong निट base of भी)—1st Pers. Sing निनय and निनाय, from नुष्टो or मुद्दों (मु)—भुष्टव or नुष्टाव

305 The Sandhi changes undergone by final consonants of the fact base, when coming into contact with consonantal terminations, are of very various kinds and are best learned by practice.

306 સિટ્ ર્ગ મિર, સુર, મો, જ Parasmaipada. Atmanopada. Singular ' Singular lst Pors લિમેર વિનિર 2nd Pers. લિમેરિય વિનિરે 3rd Pors. લિમેર વિનિરે

Dual.	Dual.
1st Pers વિમિદ્ધિ 2nd Pers વિમિદ્ધુ: 3rd Pers. વિમિદ્ધા:	बिमिदिवहे बिमिदाथे बिमिदाते
Plural.	Plural.
lst Pers. નિમિદ્રિમ	बिमिदिमहे
2nd Pers. बिभिद	बिसिद्धिव
3rd Pers નિમિદ્ધ:	बिभिदिर
Parasmaipada	Atmanepada.
$\mathbf{S}_{\mathbf{ingular}}$	Singular.
1st Pers તુતોદ	તુવરે
2nd Pers તુતોદ્રિય	તુતુ
3rd Pers gale	વવદે
Dual.	Dual
lst Pers gglea	તુતું દિવ ષ્ટે
2nd Pers તુતુદ્ધુ.	તુતુ દા થે
3rd Pers aggeg:	तुतुदाते
Plural.	Plural.
1st Pers. તુતુર્દિમ	તુતુ રિ મફે
2nd Pers gg&	'तुतुदिध्वे
	99,41

Parasmaipada,	Atmanepada.
Singular	Singular
1st Pers. fania or fana	বিন্ট
2nd Pers. નિનિયય or નિનેય	નિન્ઘિ
3rd Pors. Innia	નિન્ધે
Dual	Dual.
1st Pers. નિન્યિવ	નિન્યવદે
2nd Pers નિવ્યયુ	નિન્યાયે
3rd Pers. In-ug	નિન્ધાતે
Plural.	Plural
1st Pors. નિન્યિમ	निन्धिमह
2nd Pors. In-u	નિન્યિષ્વે
3rd Pers. 1949	નિન્ધિર
Parasmaipada.	Atmanopada.
Singular	Singular
1st Pers walk or wak	चक्रे
2nd Pers. પ્રવાર્થ	ખલત્વે
8rd Pers. चन्तार	पक्रे
Dual.	Dual
1st Pors, unq	पक्ष वहें
2nd Pers. पक्तयु	ષક્ષાથે

प्रकारी

ard Pers. ung

Plural.	Plural.
lst Pers. ann	चक्तमहे
2nd Pers. प्रक	प क्षद्वे
3rd Pers. चक्रा;	चित्रारी

307. Certain roots weaken the fac base in a special way in the weak forms (i.e. all forms except Singular Par.)

308. Roots in आ, ए, ऐ, ओ drop the final vowel in all weak forms and also optionally before the termination 2nd Pers Sing. Par, if इ is prefixed to it In the 1st and 3rd Pers. Sing. Par. the final vowel and the termination अ combine into औ.

Thus लिट् of दा

2220 (4) 02 41			
Parasmarpada.	Atmanepada.		
Singular.	Singular.		
1st Pers. ૬ફી	दरे		
2nd Pers ददाथ or दिव्य	दिदेषे		
3rd Pers ६६ी	ददे		
Dual.	Dual.		
lst Pers. दिव	ददिवहे		
2nd Pers ६६थु:	લ્ લાધે		
3rd Pers. ६६५;	ददावे		

Plural.	Plural.
Ist Pers. दिस	દ્ દિમ ર ્જ
2nd Pers दद	ददिध्वे
8rd Pers. इंदु	દ્ દિ ^{ર્}
	_

गै-अगी, जनाय or जनिय, जगी, etc.

309 Roots which contain the vowel we between two simple consonants and which reduplicate the initial consonant unchanged, drop the Reduplication and change the wato we in all weak forms, as also in 2nd Pers. Sing Par if there is the intermediary we Hence was of any—

PARASMATPADA.

	Singular	Dual.	Plural
1st Pers.	aala or aaa	वैनिव	त्तीनम
2nd Pers.	and or विनिध	તૈનથુ	तेन
3rd Pers.	संसान	વૈનલ	तेनु:

ATMANEPADA.

	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	वेने	त्तीनवद्वे	तिनिमद्र
2nd Pers.	रिनिषे	તૈનાથ	ત્રેનિષ્ટ્ર
3rd Pers.	वेने	तैनाते	તૈનિ?

From पत्-पपात पेतिय etc.

310 सज् and त form खिद in the same way

મન્ 3rd Pers. Sing. Par. बમાબ, Du. મેનતુ:, Plu. મેન્દ્ર: , 3rd Pers. Sing. Atm. મેને, Plu. મેનિરે.

तृ 3rd Pers. Sing. Par. ततार Du. तेरतु:, Plu. तेर्:.

- 311. Certain other roots form their નિટ્ either regularly, or like તન્ Thus રાળ્ રરાળ; રરાજાલું: or રેજાલું:, રરાજાં: or રેજાં:
- 312. गर्भ, इन्, जन्, and खन् drop their radical vowel in the weak forms; the ह of इन् is changed to घ्. Thus जिट् of गम्

Parasmaipada.

		Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st	\mathbf{P} ers	जगास or जगम	जिम्मव	जिसस
2nd	Pers	जगन्य or जगसिथ	जग्मथु.	जग्म
3rd	\mathbf{P} ers	जगाम	जन्मतु:	ખય્મુ:

Atm. (after certain Prepositions) ज्यम, 3rd Pers. Plu जिल्ल

हन् जयान or जधन, जधन्य or जधनिय, जधान ; जिल्लाव, etc.

जन् Atm. जज्ञे

313 ખામ (which is used as the નિદ્ of અદ્) similarly drops its vowel in the weak forms Plural ખિતા, ખામ, ખામુ:. 314 वस यह यह, यह यम् यम् यह (besides taking ह for a in Reduplication see Rule 300), in the weak forms, excepting 2nd Pers. Sing Par substitute ह for the a of the root and then contract the two ह into ह

BB-AGATIARFERTY

Singular Dual Plural. Ist Pers. ওবাৰ তা এবৰ্থ জখিব জৰিন 2nd Pers. ওবন্ধ তা ভববিষ্য ভবৰ জন্ম 3rd Pers ওবাৰ ভবৰ জন্ম

315 Analogously स्त्यू forms स्ट्राय, व्युवेत स्पुप

316 यज् in Lit has the strong base इयज or इयाज and the weak base ईप्-इयाज 3rd Pers. Plu Par इज्. Atm निष्

317 व्यम् जिलाह विध्याप विविधत विविध

318 यह in the weak forms substitutes पर for र—अपार अध्यक्ष जन्म

319 The reduplicated जिट of भू is as follows-

PARASMAIPADA—¥

Singular Dual Plural lst Pers बभूव सभूविय सभूविम 2nd Pers सभूविय दभूवसु वभूव 3rd Pers. सभूव सभूवसु सभूव

320 प्रमृ (स्वाद) forms the निष्ट base पानम्— 1st Pers. Sing Atm पानमे 321. નિ forms નિયાય; Atm (after certain Prepositions) નિયો.

चि forms चिनाथ or चिचाय; Atm. चिन्धे or चिच्ये

- 322. દુધ્ and ત્ટન્ form 2nd Pers Sing Par either દ્રશિય and તત્તિય, or દદ્રષ્ટ and
 - 323. 🚡 forms जुहाव; Atm जुहुवे.
- 324 च forms its Lit either regularly વવી, 3rd Pers Plu. વવુ., or uses the strong base હવય and the weak base ક્રમ્યુ or ક્રમ્યુ 3rd Pers Sing Par હવાય, 3rd Pers. Du. ક્રમ્યુ: or ક્રમ્યુ: 3rd Pers Plu. ક્રમ્યુ:.
- 325. A નિર્form આદ appears in the following five Persons Sing 2nd Pers. and 3rd Pers આતા, આદ; Du 2nd Pers and 3rd Pers આદ્યું, આદ્યું:, Plu. 3rd Pers આદું: These forms have the sense of the Present Tense and may be substituted for the corresponding Present forms of ब्રાટ. લગોનિ etc.
- 326. [ag (Agile) forms the Lit [aac. The following forms of this verb are [ac in formation (although without Reduplication), but Present in meaning 'I know' etc.

	Singular	Dunl	Plural.
1st Pera	येट	विद	विद्य
2nd Pers	वस्य	વિદયુ	विट
3rd Pera	वेट	पि न्स	विदु

Periphrastic Perfect.

327 This Perfect is formed by joining the termination vin to the root and by adding to the base thus formed the Reduplicated Perfect Par of vin or in the Red Perf Par or Atm of in

328 As to which verbs take the Periphrastic Perfect, see Rule 295 un and mare used after Par as well as Atm Verbs of Par after Par Verbs, of Atm after Atm Verbs. Thus—

चन्द् Par — धन्दामास or धन्द्रीवमूव or धन्द्रीवकार दंद Atm — दंडामाम or दंडीवमूव or दंडीवक्रो

329 Before पाम a final vowel of a root or a short vowel followed by one Consonant only takes Guna. Thus from उप—पोपासास स्ट विद् 15 an exception—विद्यायनार

330 ત્રાસ્, Atm.

t.			
·	Sıngular.	Sıngular	Singular.
1st Pers	ત્રાસાસાસ	ઝા સાં વ સૂવ	ઝા સાં વક્ષો
2nd Pers	ઝા લામાસિથ	જ્ઞા સાંવમૂવિથ	ઝા લાં વકાષે
3rd Pers	ગ્રા લાલાલ	ઝા સાંવમૂવ	ઝા માં વક્ષે
	Dual	Dual.	Dual
1st Pers	ઝા લાલાસિવ	ઝા સાવસૂવિવ	आसांच क्षवरे
2nd Pers	ત્રાલાલાલથુ:	ञासांबसूवयु:	ઋા લાં चક્રાાથે
3rd Pers.	ઝાલા માલતુ	ઝા સાંવમૂવતુ:	ઝા માં વજાાતે
	Plural	Plural	Plural
1st Pers	ઝાલા લાસિ ન	ઝા સાંવસૂવિસ	आसांचक्र सहे
2nd Pers	ઋાલાલાલ	ઝા સાંવસૂવ	આ સાં વકાર્લુ
3rd Pers	ત્રાસ(લાસુ:	ઋાસાંવસૂવુ:	आसांचित्रिरे
331	The roots 3	base Con f	= toko Ro

331 The roots भी ही स and ह take Reduplication before आम

बिसयांचवार बिसरांचवार etc.

Aorist gs

332 The Aorist takes the augment স্থা, in the same way as the Imperfect (ৰাজ্

- 333 The Personal Terminations are the same as in the Imperfect some सुरू forms take एस् instead of सन् in 3rd Pers. Plu Par
- 334. There are two main classes of get for mations. In the first class the Personal Ter minations are added to the root either immediately or after an intermediate q. In the second class a letter of the eqq group (Sibilants) is inserted between the root and the terminations. Of the first class three varieties have to be distinguished, and four of the second class. Some roots form their get in one way only, others in several.

FIRST CLASS

.,

AORISTS WITHOUT AN INTERMEDIATE SIBILANT

First Form.

335 The terminations are added to the root immediately The termination of the 3rd Pers. Plu. is set before which a final vowel of the root is dropped. The Parasmaipada terminations only are used.

दा युक्

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	ઝ ાન્	अद ।व	अदा म
2nd Pers	भ्रदा:	ઋદાતમ્	घ दात
3rd Pers.	घदात्	ષ્ક્ર દાતામ્	ષ્રદુ:

336. भू takes the termination अन् in 3rd Pers Plural, and (as in जिंद) changes its क into धन् before vowel terminations.

		Singular.	$\mathbf{D}\mathbf{u}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{l}$	Plural.
1st	\mathbf{Pers}	ખ્રમૂ વ ન્	અ મૃત	ષ્ટ્ર મ
2nd	Pers	ત્રમૂ:	ષ્રસૂતમ્	ઋેમૂત
3rd	Pers	ઋમૂત્	અમૂત ાર્ધ્	ધ્રમૂ વ ન્

Second Form.

337. आ is added to the root before the Personal Terminations This आ is dropped before terminations beginning with आ, it is lengthened before व and स्

338 Before the added જા a final તર or તર of the root takes Guna, thus from સ્- અસન્ત્ દમ્ also forms અદ્યોત્

This form generally is Parasmaipada

Parasmaipada-सिप्

Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers. પશ્ચિમ	પ શ્ચિષાવ	પસિષામ
2nd Pers. પશ્ચિ	પ સિપતન્	પશ્ચિત
3rd Pers. મહિપત્	પ લિષતાન્	પશ્ચિત્

Third Form.

339 us added to the root before the Personal Terminations, and the root takes a peculiar Reduplication subject to complicated rules. The reduplicative Vowel is, in many cases, lengthened. This form of use is taken by Verbs of the tenth class and Causatives also by some other roots.

The following is an example of this मुझ् after a causative base भीष्य from सुष्

PARAMMATPADA

	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	મનૂતુષ	भनू सुचाव	ममूसुपास
2nd Pers.		भनू सुचतम्	ममूसुपत
3rd Pers		भनू सुचताम्	ममूसुपन्

ATMANEPADA.

	Singular.	Dual'	Plural.
1st Pers.	ઋ ન ૂસુ વે	ઝમૂ મુ चા વદ્દિ	अ मूसुचामहि
2nd Pers	ઋબૂબુવથા:	ઝ ન્યૂ મુ चે થા ન્	अ सू सुचध्व स्
3rd Pers.	અબૂમુવત	ઝમૂ મુ વેતાન્	અ નૂ સુ चન્ત

SECOND CLASS.

AORISTS WITH AN INTERMEDIATE SIBILANT.

Fourth Form.

340. This form takes the following terminations

PARASMAIPADA.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
1st Pers.	સમ્	स्राव	साम	
2nd Pers	स:	સતમ્	સત	
3rd Pers.	લત્	સતામ્	સન્	
ATMANEPADA.				
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
1st Pers	સિ	साविह	સામફિ	
2nd Pers	સથા:	લા થાનું	सध्वम	

3rd Pers सत

સાથામ્ સધ્વમ્

सन्त

साताम्

341 Before these terminations the vowel of the root remains unchanged.

342. This form of मुद्दां taken by few verbs only

Parasmaipada—दिग्

Singular	Dunl	Plural
Ist Pors પરિધન	પ્રદિવા4	પદિધામ
2nd Pors પરિધ	પ્રદિવતમ્	પદિધત
3rd Pors પરિધન	પ્રદિવતામ્	પદિધન્

ATMANEPADA.

	Singular	Dual.	Plural
1st Pers	पदिचि	भ दिचायि	पदिचामि
2nd Pers.	चदिषय।	પ દિષાથાન્	પ્રદિવધ્ધમ્
3rd Pers.	ચદિવત	પ દિ દ્યા તાન્	પદિવત્ત
		_	

दुर्-पश्चम Atm पश्चि

Fifth Form

343 The Personal Terminations are as follows—

PARARWAIPADA.

	Sıngular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers.	सम्	स्र	स्म
2nd Pors.	मी '	स्तम्	स्त
3rd Pora	सीत्	પ્ તામ્	Ŧ

ATMANEPADA.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	િ	स्त्रहि	स्रहि
2nd Pers	લ્ થા:	साथाम्	ध्वम्
3rd Pers.	41	પા તાર્મ્	ન ત

344 The final consonants of the roots combine with the initial letters of the terminations in various ways, according to the rules of Internal Sandhi thus પન્ અપાસીત્, પ્રવ્ય અપાસીત્; મળ્યું અપાસીત્; મળ્યું અપાસીત્; સુષ્ અપાસીત્; સુષ્ અપાસીત્; સુષ્ અપાસીત્; સુષ્ અપાસીત્; લખ્યું અપાસીત્; લખ્યું અપાસીત્; લખ્યું અપાસીત્; લખ્યું અપાસીત્, દુદ્દ અધાસીત્ (2nd Pers. Plu અદાષ્ય) નન્ Atm અમંસ્ત

- 345 ध्वम् becomes હુમ્ after vowels (except प्र and ग्रा) and र् Thus from नी अनेહૃમ्, from क्ष अक्षदुम्
- 346 The vowel of the root takes Vṛiddhi in Parasmaipada

जि अजैवीत्, नी अनैवीत्; श्रु अश्रीवीत्; भन्न अभां चीत्

Final इ ई ड and स take Guṇa in Almanepada

नी यनेष्ट: स असीष्ट.

Parasmanpada-नी

Singular	Dunl	Plural
1st Pers. અનેપન	ଷ୍ଟିଏ	भनेस
2nd Pers. પનેવી	યનૈષ્ટન્	યનેલ
3rd Pers. પનેવીલ	યને ષ્ટામ્	चनेषु

ATMANEPADA.

Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers. चनेपि	પનેવ્વદિ	चनेषि
2nd Pers. પનેષા	પ્રનેવાથામ્	યનેદૃષ્
3rd Pera. पनेष्ट	પ નેપાતાન્	પ્રનેપત

Parasmaipada—a

Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pors พลเน็ค	થવાર્ષ	યવાય
2nd Pers. wand	चकार्ष्टम्	પવાર્દ
3rd Pers. અવાવીંત	चकार्ष्टीम्	પવાર્

ATMANEPADA

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers.	યક્કપિ	યકાવિષ	यकसम्ब
2nd Pors	. માજાયા	પકાવાથાન્	યકાલું મ્
3rd Pers	. wad	પ્રકાષાતાન	પ્રકાવત

347 दृग् सन् and सृग् substitute रा for सार्—अटायम् भक्षायम् भक्षायम् 348. হা, স্বা and আ substitute হ for সা before the Atm terminations হা 1st Pers. Sing. Atm. সহিবি, 3rd Pers. সহিব.

Sixth Form.

349. This form takes the same terminations as the fifth form but prefixes to them an $\mathbf{\xi}$. The $\mathbf{\xi}$ of the 2nd and 3rd Pers Sing. Paris dropped. The terminations then are as follows

PARASMAIPADA.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	दूषम्	५ ष	ऋष
2nd Pers	र्द्र:	દ્રષ્ટન્	78
3rd Pers.	र्द्रत्	દ્રષ્ટામ્	¥.g:

ATMANEPADA.

	Singular.	${ m Dual.}$	Plural.
1st Pers	द्व	६७इ	इ कि
2nd Pers	इक्षा.	દ્રષાથામ્	इध्वर्म्
3rd Pers	द्ध	द्रषाताम्	इषत

350 The vowel of the root in most cases takes Vriddhi or Guna નુ ઝનોવિષ્ન, 3rd Pers. નનાવીત્; Atm. ઝનવિષ્ટ. નુષ્ ઝનોધિષ્ન.

Parasmaipada - नुष्

Sing	alar Dual	Plural.
1st Pors. พฤโธ 2nd Pors. พฤโธ 3rd Pors พฤโธ	ो चवीधिष्टम	•

ATMAYERADA.

Sing	ular Dual	Plural
1st Pers. ঘরী	धेषि पदीधि	াঘহি ঘরীধিণতি
2nd Pers. wall		पाधाम् भवोधिदृम्
3rd Pers wall	धष्ट प्रवाधि	।पाताम् पद्मीधिपत

Seventh Form

351 The terminations are those of the sixth form with an E prefixed The Parasmaipada only is used The terminations are as follows—

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers	હિયમ્	सिध	સિય
2nd Pers	सी:	સિષ્ટમ્	सिष्ट
3rd Pers.	सीत्	सिष्टाम्	સિયુ

352. This form is taken by a few roots in भा, and by नम् यम् and रम्

PARASMAIPADA (4.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural,
1st Pers.	ઝરં સિષમ્	પ્ર રંસિલ	त्र रं सि प
2nd Pers.	અ રંસી:	જ્ઞરંસિષ્ટમ્	અ નં સિષ્ટ
3rd Pers.	અ ં સીત્	બ્ર ાંસિષ્ટાન્	श्चरंसिषुः

- 353. This Future is formed by adding to the root the suffix e_{i} , or in the case of $\exists z$ verbs z = z. To the base thus formed the terminations of the Present are joined; the z of z or z being lengthened before z and z, and dropped before vowels.
- 354 Final vowels, and short medial vowels followed by one Consonant only, take Guna

Thus from इ एथािस; from सू भविषािस; from क्ष करिथािस; from बुध् गोत्स्थे.

- 355. A number of Verbs form the Future with as well as without the intermediate દ્વ.
 Thus from સત્ વાલ્યોનિ or વાર્તિલ્યાનિ.
- 356 The ત્રહ્ય of Verbs of the 10th Conjugation, Causatives etc. is retained, but the final ત્ર is dropped. Thus from તુર્ (પોરસ) પોરસિયામિ

Singular	Dual	Plural
lst Pers. મવિવામિ	भविष्याव	मविष्याम
2nd Pers. भविष्यसि	भविष्यय	मविष्यय
3rd Pers. भविष्यति	भविष्यत	म विष्य न्ति

HIS-AUTALATTY

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers	સપયે	सप्यावष्ठ	सस्यामह
2nd Pers.	स्यस	લાવ્યે પૈ	સા ધ્ય પ્ વે
3rd Pers	સપ્સતે	નપ યેતે	ના સ્થ તો

358 दृश् सञ्ज, स्तुश् form द्रच्यामि, क्षच्यामि, क्षच्यामि

वस् forms वरस्यामि, ग्रह्र—प्रदीयामि, नम्— गङ्ग्यामि

Periphrastic Future—सुद

859 This Future is formed by adding to the Nominative Singular of a noun of agency formed from the root by means of the suffix & the Present of the verb va (to be) in the First and Second Persons. In the Third Persons the Nominative forms of the noun of agency (Sing Du. and Plu.) are used without va

- 360. Before æ the final vowel of a root, or a penultimate short vowel, takes Guṇa. Thus from લ વાલીસા (વાલી being the Nom. Sing. of વાર્ટ, formed from ક્લ by means of æ); નો નેલાસા; સ મવિલાસિ.
- 361. A limited number of Verbs only form a Future of this kind (in addition to the simple Future).

362. PARASMAIPADA 41.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	દા તાસ્ત્રિ	दातास्त्र:	દા તામ્રા:
2nd Pers.	દાતા સિ	दातास्य:	દા તા સ્થ
3rd Pers.	दाता	દાતા રી	દાતા ર:

ATMANEPADA CI.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	दाताह	दातास्त्रहे	दातास्राहे
2nd Pers.	दातासे	દા તાસાથે	દા તાધ્વે
3rd Pers	द्राता	दातारी	દા તા ન :

Conditional &s.

363. This Mood is formed by adding, as in the Simple Future, we to the root which takes the Augment sq and the terminations of the Imper-

fect. The root takes Guna as in the Future Thus from भू—અમિલ્લમ્ from पष्—અપજ્ઞમ્, from वष्—અવલ્લમ, from दृश्—અદ્રષ્યમ્

364 PARASMAIPADA-17

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Pers.	પ્રમવિ ષ્ય	भमविष्याव	भमविष्याम
2nd Pers.		भमविष्यतम्	भमविष्यत
3rd Pers.		भमविष्यताम्	भमविष्यम्

ATMANEPADA-HH

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers	પ ત્તાલ્હો	भ न्नप्याविष्ठ	भन प्याम रि
2nd Pers.	भक्तप्यय।	મના પ્યે થાન્	યમપ્યાધ્યમ્
3rd Pors.	યનાવ્યત	ઋત્રાષ્ટ્રીતાન્	चनप्थल

Benedictive—માત્રિવિ-સિક

365 This mood is formed by adding to the root the following terminations—

PARABNAIPADA.

	Singular	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers.	યામન્	यास्त्र	યાપ્ત
2nd Pers	या'	यास्त्रम्	यासूत
3rd Pors.	यात्	યામ્તામ્	યા ય

ATMANEPADA.

	Sıngular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	પ ીય	सीवहि	સીમ ફ્રિ
2nd Pers.	સીકાઃ	સીયાસ્થામ્	સી ધ્વમ્
3rd Pers.	લી ષ્ટ	सीयास्ताम्	સી રન્

366 In Par the root does not take Guna or Vriddhi Thus भू भूयासम्

367. Final દ્ and ভ are lengthened. Thus ખિ ખીયાલમ્

368. Final ૠ becomes િ. Thus क्ष क्रियासम् ઋ preceded by a Compound Consonant takes Guna. Thus સ્મ સાર્યાસમ્

369. दा, धा, भा, स्था, पा, (to drink), हा and में change their vowel to ए दियासम, पियासम etc

370. In Atmanepada the Az (and optionally the Az) roots take the intermediate \(\) The vowel of the root takes Guna; but when the intermediate \(\) is not used, final \(\) remains unchanged.

Thus पू पविषीय; क्ष काषीय.

371. PARASMAIPADA 🤾

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st Pers	भ ूथासम्	ય ૂયા લ	भू यास्म
2nd Pers	भ ूया:	भूयास्तम्	મૂય ા હ ા
3rd Pers	भू यात्	भूयास्ताम्	મૂયાનુ:

ATWANEPADA—-- 面

	Singular	Dual	Plural.
1st Pers.	ยานใน	क्षपीव िं	_{છા} વીમ જિ
2nd Pers.	છ ાવીઠા	છ ાવીયાસ્ત્રામ્	કા યી દ્રમ્
3rd Pers.	ક્ષ વી ષ્ટ	क्तपीयास्ताम्	છ ાપીરન્

PASSIVE.

372 A Passivo Form in all Tenses and Moods, is taken by Verbs of all classes. Transitive Verbs form the Passive in all Persons and Numbers, Intransitive Verbs only in 3rd Person Singular The root takes the suffix q (without Guna or Viiddhi of the root) and to the base thus formed there are added the Atmanepada Terminations of the First Group of Verbs (See Rule 226).

Thus from चतुम्—Pres. चतुमूची, चतुमूची, मतुमूची, मतुमूची चतुमूचावह etc., Pot. चतुमूचीय, Imp. चतुमूची Impf चलान्यी

From बुस्—Press बुध्ये Pots बुध्ये , Imp. बुध्ये , Impf. चबुध्ये

873 Before u final wand wo of the root are lengthened final we becomes to final we becomes to (or wat in certain Verbs). Thus from जि जीयते, from क्व क्रियते, from क्व नीयते, from पू पूर्यते

374 Final મ preceded by a Compound Consonant takes Guṇa Thus from સ્ત્ર સાર્થેલ

375 For the final आ of दा 'to give', धा, मा, स्था, पा 'to drink' and हा 'to abandon' ई is substituted, so also for the ए, ऐ, or ओ of दे, घे, गै, सो Thus दा दीयते, पा पीयते, गै गीयते, सो सीयते

376 A penultimate nasal is dropped Thus बन्ध् बध्यते ; ग्रन्थ ग्रन्थते

377 यज् forms इज्यते, वच् उच्यते, वप् उप्यते, वह् उद्यते, वह् उद्यते, स्वप् सुप्यते, वा जयते, ह्वे ह्रयते, यह् ग्टह्यते

378 जन् forms जायते , खन् खन्यते or खायते , भास् भास्यते or भिष्यते

379. In लिट, लुट, ल्रन्ड, ल्रन्ड, and आधिषि-लिन्ड, the Passive is, generally, the same as the Active form with Atmanepada Terminations Thus लिट् of क्र चक्रे; of ईच् ईचांचक्रे or ईचामासे; ल्रट्ट of बुध् बोधियथे, लुट of बुध् बोधिताहे; ल्रन्ड, of बुध् अवोधिये; आधिषि-लिन्ड of बुध् बोधिषीय

380 The Passive of તુલ્ also is formed by joining the Atmanepada Terminations of તુલ્ to the root; thus from પ્રતુન્ 1st Pers Sing તુલ્ Passive પ્રત્યાવિષ

But there is a special form in the 3rd Pers. Singular Here the termination is \$\varphi\$, before which a final vowel of the root takes Vriddhi, and a medial vowel followed by one Consonant takes Guna. \$\varphi\$ of the root followed by one Consonant mostly becomes \$\varphi\$ After final \$\varphi\$ of the root \$\varphi\$ is inserted Thus from \$\varphi\$—\varphi\$\varphi\$\varphi\$, from \$\varphi\$—\varphi\$\varphi\$\varphi\$, from \$\varphi\$-\varphi\$\varphi\$\varphi\$, from \$\varphi}\varphi\$\varphi\$\varphi\$\varphi\$\varphi\$\varphi}\varphi\$\varphi

रम् forms चरित्र , नम्-पनामि or चलिय

381 Verbs which form their base with प्रव (tenth Conjugation etc.), optionally drop the प्रव् (to which प्रव is reduced) in the General Tenses, except खिट् Thus from चीर्य (द्वर) खिट् 1st Pers Sing Passive—चीर्यांचक, चीर्यामाधि चट—चीर्यायो वर चीर्यो, सुष्ट—चचीर्याय वर प्रची रिव The 3rd Pers. Sing सुष्ट drops the प्रव् necessarily—प्रचीर From रोपय (Causative of

Causative Verbs (प्रान्त.

- 382. Every root may form a Causative. The base of the Causative Verbs is formed and inflected in the same way as the base of verbs of the tenth Conjugation Thus from बुध् (to know) बोध्य; बोध्यति 'he causes to know'; अबोध्यत् 'he caused to know' etc. From भू भावयति; from का नाययति
- 383 The causative suffix अथ is retained dropping, however, the final अ (as is the case in the tenth Conjugation) in all Moods and Tenses, excepting बुड् and आशिष-लिङ् Thus Simple Future of बोधय बोधयिष्यति; Perf बोधयांचनार But Aorist (reduplicated; see Rule 339) अवूब्धत्; Benedictive बोध्यानम्
- 384 A few roots in श्रम् lengthen the vowel of the root; काम् कामयति
- 385 Roots in आ insert प् before अय Thus
- 386 Roots in ए, ऐ, भी change these vowels into भा and also take ए Thus में गापथति
- 387 The same form is taken by a few verbs in इ or ई क्री कापयति.

888 जा forms ज्ञपथित or ज्ञापथित , सा स्नाप

यति or ध्रययति
पा (to drink) forms पाययति - न्यार्ट्स (१ ८०५)

889 प्री forms प्रीयथित, हन्—धातयित, जर--

390 ગામવાલ 18 used as the Causative of **પ** (to go) but **પ** with ખુધ forms ખુગાયવાલ 391 From the there is formed વિસ્તાપથીલ or 'તે ('he astonishes)

Desiderative Verbs-una

392 Desiderative Verbs may be formed from all roots, and are conjugated in all Tenses and Moods.

393 The Desiderative base is formed by redu plicating the root, and adding to it \(\mathbf{q}\) The Reduplication follows the general rules (260 ff), but \(\mathbf{q}\) and \(\mathbf{q}\) in Reduplication become \(\mathbf{q}\) Generally, an intermediary \(\mathbf{q}\) is prefixed to the

स् after सेंट्र (and optionally after सेंट्र) roots, while no such द is added to भीत roots.

Thus from सू बुभूषति, from स्था तिष्ठासित, from पठ् पिपठिषति.

394. As a rule, the vowel of the root takes Guna before इस, but not before स Thus from श्री शिश्यिषति, from दृत् निनित्षति Medial इ however takes no Guna, विद विविद्धित Final इ and इ are lengthened before स Thus जिन्नीषति (with an irregular change of Consonants) from जि; दृष्वित from ह

395. Final ऋ and ऋ become ईर् or जर्. Thus क चिनोषित ; तृ तितीषित , सृ- सुभूषित

396 गृम् forms जिगांसति (or जिगसिषति), मृन् भोमांसते, इन् जिथांसति

397. दा forms दिलाति; धा धिलाति; मा भिलाति; पद पिलाते, रम् रिपाते, लम् लिपाते; शक् शिचति

398 अह forms जिध्वति, प्रच्यु पिष्टिष्धिषति; स्वप्-सुष्टुपति

Frequentative (or Intensive) Verbs usm.

399 Frequentative or Intensive Verbs denoting the repetition or the intensity of the

action denoted by the primary Verb—may be for med from any monosyllabic root of the first nine classes that begins with a Consonant

400 Frequentative bases take a peculiar form of Reduplication. The vowel of the reduplicated syllable takes Guna. It is lengthened. To the reduplicated base the Personal Terminations—Parasmaipada only—are either added directly and the Conjugation follows that of It is needed base and the terminations—Atmane pada only. Before the It the base undergoes the same changes as in the Passive (See Rules 373 ff.)

Thus from मू-either बोमोति or बोभ्यते from नी-नीभीयते from तप-तालधाते

401 There are many special rules as to the frequentative form thus જામ forms પદ્યાના તે, ક્રાન્-વરીકાનો લાદ. ctc. 🗸

Denominative Verbs-नामधात

402 A considerable number of Verbs are derived from nominal bases by means of the suffix य. (व्यव् or व्यङ्) The sense of Verbs of this kind generally is 'being or acting like' (the thing or person denoted by the noun), or 'treating as' (the thing etc), or 'desiring' (the thing denoted by the noun)

403 Before य final vowels are generally lengthened, final य and आ are often changed to ई, final nasals are dropped

Thus from काणा क्षणायत 'he acts like a Krishna'; from राजन् राजायते 'he acts like a King'; from पुत्र पुत्रीयति (क्षात्रम्) 'he treats (his pupil) like a son'; from भन्द भन्दायते 'he makes a sound;' from पुत्र पुत्रीयति 'he wishes for a son,' from नमस् नमस्यति 'he pays homage'.

Parasmaipada and Atmanepada.

- 404 The general difference in meaning between Parasmaipada and Atmanepada has been stated in Rule 218.
- 405 Many roots change the 'Pada' to which they properly belong, when preceded by Prepositions (Suna) Some of the most important cases are as follows

- 406 पम् (दिवादि) Par is used in both Padas after Propositions—निरम्पति or निरम्पति
- 407 हा, withouta Proposition, takes either Pada—करोति, 3 वर्ते, but after certain Propositions it is Atm., in certain definite senses—thus इरि सुपकुर्ते, he series Hari
- 408 सन् which as a simple Verb takes both Padas, is Atm after उप and परा in the senses of 'continuity, 'energy', 'increase Thus उपक्षमति he commences to advance, प्राक्षमते 'he marches to attack.' क्रम् after पा is Atm, when the rising of a heavenly body is meant—पाक्षमते चूर्य 'the sun rises,' (but पाक्षमति मुसी प्रस्थीतमात् 'the smoke rises from the terrace)—After प्र and उप क्षम् is Atm in the sense of beginning—प्रक्षमते भोकुम् 'he begins to est
- 409 क्री 18 Atm with भव, परि. वि,—विक्रीपीते पीठ sells.
- 410 की इ is Atm after धन, धा, परि, सम्, धनु की डते 'he plays' etc
- 411 गम् 18 Atm after सम् when the verb is intransitive—वाद्ये संस्कृत the sentence fits in'
- 412 चर् after चत् is Atm when used as a transitive verb—गुरुवसमस्भारते he transgresses

the commands of his teacher.' It is Atm after सम्, when construed with an Instrumental स्थेन 'संचरते' he drives in a chariot'.

- 413. તિ is A.tm after વિશાલ પા, in the sense of 'conquering.' મહૂન્ વિગયતે 'he conquers his enemies.'
- '414. बा is Atm after प्रति, in the sense of 'promising' सतं प्रतिज्ञानीते 'he promises a hundred Rupees' Also after अप, in the sense of 'denying' सत्सपनानीते 'he denies a debt of a hundred Rupees'
- 415. दा, simple, takes either Pada, after आ it is Atmanepada विद्यासादते 'he acquires knowledge'
- 416. નો is Atm after હત, ઉપ, નિ, in certain senses, as eg દ્રષ્ટ્રસન્યતે 'he lifts the stick', માપાવનામુપનયતે 'he initiates the disciple', નારં વિનયતે 'he pays the tax' Also માપ્સે નયતે 'he gives instruction in the Shāstra.'
- 417. યમ with આ is Atm. either when Intransitive, or when having for its object a limb of the Agent's body આવ હતે તા. 'the tree spreads'; પાપામાય હતે 'he stretches forth his hand.' It also in Atm (as a transitive verb) with

पा, चत् सम् except when having for its object a literary work. भारतदाबाती he lifts up the load' But बेदस्याबाती —It is Atm with खा, in the sense of 'accepting' or 'marrying कन्यास्थयको 'he marries a girl

- 418 युज् preceded by प्र उत्त, नि generally 19 Atm — प्रयुक्त स्वयुक्त नियुक्त
- 419 रम्। Parasin if preceded by भा परि वि विरम्मत 'ho takes rest परित्मति 'ho sports After छए it takes either Pada, when used intransitively—अपरम्मति or अपरम्मते 'ho koops quiet
- 420 बहु is Atm in certain senses, so, e.g., विवद्भेत or विधवद्भेत वैद्या 'the doctors disagree (optionally also विवद्भित and विधवद्भित) वद with उप is Atm in the sense of 'advising, if used transitively—जियमुपवद्भे 'he advises his pupil'
 - 421 विश with नि 18 Atm निविशते
- 422. स्या 18 Atm, if preceded by प्रवा प्र वि, सम् પ્રવતિષ્ઠતે 'ho waits patiently, પ્રતિષ્ઠતે 'ho sets fortil.' It also 18 Atm after उत्, except in the sense of 'getting up સહાયુત્તિહતે 'he earnestly aspires to salvation but પોઠાયુત્તિહતિ 'he rises from his

- seat.' It is Atm. after उप in the sense of 'worshipping' आदित्यमुपतिष्ठते, also in an intransitive sense as 'भोजनवाल उपतिष्ठते 'he comes, or is present, at dinner time.'
- 423. દ્વ, with આ, is Atm., if either intransitive or when it has for its object a limb of the Agent's own body. સ્થિર ગાદતે 'he strikes his own head'; but પ્રસ્થિ પ્રાદ્યા
- 424. है, with હવ, નિ, વિ, સમ્ and used intransitively, is Atm. હવજ્ઞવતે etc. With आ it is Atm in the sense of 'challenging' का બાયા પૂરમા હ્રવતે
- 425. শ্বা, दूध, जु take the Atm. in the Desiderative form (सनन्त) जिज्ञासते, दिदृचते, श्रुश्रूषते.

Use of the Tenses and Moods.

- 426 The Present Tense (તાર્) indicates that an action is taking place at the present time; આગ પતિ દેવદતા: 'Devadatta comes (or 'is coming') (just now)'.
- 427. It also denotes permanent or habitual action (which may be said to be 'present' at any

- time), पर्वतासिकाला, नया स्वित (the mountains stand firm, the rivers flow (now and at all times)
- 428 In narration सुद् is frequently used to denote past action with the particle स it does so exclusively—यजीत स सुधिष्ठरः Yudhish thira sacrificed.
- 429 It sometimes denotes near futurity this is frequently the case after interrogatives, thought or desire being implied—किंकरोसि 'what shall I do? ('what am I to do?) क अपकासि 'where shall I go? ('where am I to go?)
- 430 The three Past Tenses—দত্ত স্থিত্ and স্তুত—are used rather promiseuously to denote past action but according to the old Grammarians the following distinctions should be observed—
- 431 The Imperfect (सह) denotes past action done at some time prior to the current day
- 432. The Perfect ([[]] denotes such past action as took place before the current day and was not witnessed by the speaker. It is the proper tense for narrating events of the remote past
- 433 The Aorist (মুন্ত) denotes past action without reference to any particular time.

It, however, may be used by preference for action connected with the near past; so e g: খানুর্ছিংহা 'it i ained to-day'.

434. With the prohibitive particle सा (to which सा may be added) the Aoust is used in the sense of an Imperative the Augment आ is dropped in that case सा भूनः 'do not grieve'; सा मेंगीः 'do not fear.'

435. The Imperfect also is sometimes used with Hi Hi in the same sense, the Augment being dropped.

436. The Simple Future (&), expresses futurity in general, the Periphrastic Future (५८) expresses futurity, except that of the current day.

437. The Conditional Mood (्रंड्) is used in both clauses of conditional sentences, when the meaning is that the condition either was not, or will not be, completed, so that the consequence also did not take place or will not take place. Thus स्वश्यिद्माविध्य तदा समिचमपविध्य 'If there had been good rain, there would have been plenty of food' or 'if there would be good rain (but it is not expected that there will be), there would be plenty of food.'

- 438 The Potential Mood ((Fig.) expresses (1) command, (2) invitation (3) permission, (4) entreaty, (5) question, (6) prayer
- (1) यज्ञत 'Lot him sacrifice (he should sacrifice), (2) इह मुद्धीत भवान may you dine here (i.e. I invite you to dine here) (3) इदानीत भवान 'you may sit here , (4) प्रथमध्यायधिद भवान 'may you be pleased to teach my son (I entreat you to teach my son) (5) यि येदमधीयीय उत्तत्वक्त 'should I read the Veda or Logic ? (6) भी भीजनं अभि O. may I obtain food!
- 439 It also may express capability—सं कन्यां वहें 'you are fit to marry the girl'
- 440 It frequently is used in both clauses of a conditional sontence to express that two actions are related as cause and effect—and મમેને વ્ સુદ્ધ યાવાવ 'if he will worship Krishia he will attain happiness. The Simple I uture may also be used in sontences of this kind.
- 441 The Benedictive (ખાગિપ-નિક્ટ) or presses a blessing चिर જોવ્યાર મેયાન્ 'May you live long !
- 442 The meanings of the Imperative (सीट्) are analogous to those of जिद Thus—पण्ड क्रम

- પુરમ્ ' તેo to Kusumapura!'. વિરં ઝીવ ' May you . live long!' વિં વારવામ 'what should we do?'.
- 443. Noteworthy is the very frequent use of the 3rd Pers Sing Passive of નોટ, often with the meaning of a courteous request સ્વાં મો પહિલા. 'Please listen, you Pandits'.

CHAPTER V.

Verbal Forms derived from roots by means of Krit-suffixes कदन्त

the preceding Sections under the Head of Conjugation, Western Grammar views certain other forms derived from roots such as the Participles, the Infinitive, the Gerund as verbal in character and hence includes the rules governing their formation in Conjugation. Sanskrit Grammar, on the other hand, includes these forms in the Category and i.e. Nominal bases derived from roots by means of the so-called enq (primary) suffixes.

445 Thus words such as जाति, करें, वे रक which Western Grammar considers to be nouns—and words such as कुर्वस् जात, कर्तुम, जाला—which Western Grammar trents as verbal formations are in Sanskrit Grammar classed, both of them, as Kridanta

In the present Chapter rules will be given for such Kridenta forms only as in Western Grammar are considered to have a terbal character

PARTICIPLES

Present Tense

446 The Participle Present Parasmaipada is formed by joining the suffix wat to that form of the special base of a root which appears before the termination 3rd Pers. Plu. Present Par

Thus from \(\frac{1}{2}\) (3rd Pers. Plu. Pres. \(\mathref{14}\) \(\mathref{1}\).\(\mathref{1}\)-Pres. Participle \(\mathref{14}\)

From হিল্(হিল্+খনি)—হিল্ From হু(ভাহ্+খনি) খাহন্ 24 From तन् (तन्व्+अन्ति) तन्वत्
From क्षा (क्षवे + अन्ति) क्षवेत्
From आप् (आध्रव्+अन्ति) आध्रवत्
From चुर् (चोरय्+अन्ति) चोरयत्
From Causative of बुध् (बोधय्+अन्ति) बोधयत्
From Desiderative of चुध् (बुबोधिष्+अन्ति)
बुबोधिषत्

For the declension of Participles in Aq see Rules 126 ff

447 The Participle Present Atmanepada is formed by adding आन or मान to the special base the latter in the case of all verbs the special base of which ends in आ Before आन the root appears in the same form as in 3rd Pers. Plu Atmanepada before अन्ते or अते Thus from पू प्रमान, from दिव् दीन्यमान; from दिव् दीन्यमान; from दिव् दीन्यमान; from दिव् दीन्यमान; from की कीन्यान, from सुव्यान, from तुव् तन्यान; from की

श्रास् forms श्रासीन

448. The Participle of the Present Passive Voice is formed by the addition of the suffix मान to the Passive base in य Thus मिद्र मिद्यमान, श्रु श्रुथमाण, क क्रियमाण, दा दीयमान, श्रु चीर्यमाण

- 449 The Future Participle Parasmaipada is formed by adding the suffix षत् to the base of the Simple Future Par in द्य or ष, the પ of which is dropped. Thus from દ્વા—વાહ્યવ, મૂ— મવિષ્ય, જ— કારિયાવ જ——ગોપ્ય નો—નેયવ, જ——
- 450 The Future Participles Atmanopada and Passive are formed by adding to the Future base सान Thus दाससान करियसाय, बीयसाय टाट.

Participles in तथा, भनीय, य

- 451 The Participles formed by means of the Suffixes AN, Wally I are sometimes classed as Future Participles they however have a somewhat different meaning, denoting that some thing—as specified by the meaning of the root—either should or must be done, or is fit to be done.
- 452 Before તથ and ખતીય the final vowel and the penultimate short vowel of the root take Guna. Penultimate જ before ખતીય becomes પર Before તથા an દ is inserted or not according as the roots are સેટ or ખનિટ Thus from દા—દાતલ

or दानीय (what must or should be given); from मी नेतव्य or नयनीय; from मु न्योतव्य or न्यवणीय; from मू भवितव्य or भवनीय, from क्ष कर्तव्य and वारणीय; from भिद् भेत्तव्य and भेदनीय; from वुष् वोधितव्य and वोधनीय

453. Before the suffix z, final wi becomes v; final wand & take Guna; final w and w take Guna (or Vriddhi); final w and w take Vriddhi. Thus

दा देय; जि जिय; नी नेय; लू लव्य ('what should be cut'), or નાવ્ય ('what must necessarily be cut'); का નાર્ય; तृ તાર્ય

454. Medial short ξ and ξ , followed by a single Consonant, take Guna; ξ in the same place remains unchanged; ξ is lengthened except if followed by a letter of the ξ - ξ - ξ . Thus

મિંદુ મેહા; નુધ્ લોધ્ય; હૃદુ હૃદ્યા; વન્ વાપ્ય; પંઠ પાલ્ય, મન્ અન્ય

455. Medial long vowels or vowels followed by more than one Consonant remain unchanged. Thus

પૂર્ણ પૂરુથ, નિન્દ્ય નિન્દ્ય.

ष्ट्र forms ५ त्था, क्षा कात्य (and कार्य); खन् હૈય; टुट्ला, लभ् लभ्य (but with Prep आ आल+स्य); यास् थिएय; स्तु स्तुला, हन् वध्य or धात्यः

Past Tense

456 A Past Participle Par is formed from the Reduplicated Perfect by adding up to that form which the root assumes before the termination of the 3rd Pers. Plural If this form consists of one syllable only, an usis inserted between root and suffix. Certain other roots also take this intermediate up

Thus from मिद् (विभिद्धः)—विभिद्दम् from क्ष (चक्)—चिक्रवम्, from दृग (८८॥)—५८। अस् from वस् (७९)—७ चिवम् from ग्रम् (ज्ञामुः)— जिल्लाम

- 457 For the Declension of these Parti ciples—which are not much used—see Rule 147
- 458 A Past Participle Atmanopada is formed by adding the to that form which the root assumes before the termination 3rd Pers. Plu. Atm Reduplicated Perfect. Thus from to (tank)—tanks, from to (tank)—tanks.
- √459 The Past Passive Participle is for med by means of the suffixes π and π The more common termination is π which is joined on either directly or with an intermediate ▼,

which roots take the ξ has to be learned by practice. The root mostly remains unchanged, but, in many cases, is weakened in one way or other; thus final nasals are often dropped, ξ and ξ are substituted for χ and χ , ξ or ξ is substituted for χ etc. In some cases again the vowel of the root is lengthened. Thus

लिह ... लीढ • સ્નાત स्त्र। पत् ... पतित नी ... नीत लिख **લિ** હ્લિત স্থ ઋુત દંશ .. દ્રષ્ટ भू . सूत क .. છાત তাৰ্ . আর सुच् .. सुता **લ**ન્ MIU યુખ્ . थुता ગ્રમ યાન્ત खप् .. ଜ୍ୟ हन् . हत ୱପ୍ βĦ वच् उता સિધુ સિંહ ... डदित वद् बुध् । • <u>षु ध</u> **৭**ছ , প্রান্ত लभ् লঙ্খ યંગ . 58 ⊸, हिल् द्विष्ट યુષ્ટ .. નદુષ્ટીત નમ્ નષ્ટ પ્રપ્તર્ … મૃષ્ટ દેશં · દેહ સ્ષૃત્રા્ ₹ઈ& दह दग्ध 둉 ફૃત

स्वा forms स्थित दा—इस (पा-दस 15 contracted

460 A considerable number of roots take was (not was), among them specially roots ending in long vowels, and in z. Thus—

म्ही	म्त्रीम	सृ	બી ર્ય
म्	मून	धा	द् रीन
स्तु	मून स्तीर्ण	भिद्	भिव
ų	पूर्ण	नुद	नुष (तौड० मुत्त)
भन्न	orms भग्न	मध्य-मन	विज्—िवन

461 The sense of this Participle generally is passive, thus नीत means 'led', मन 'broken' जात 'heard इत 'killed, but in the case of intransitive verbs, of verbs denoting motion, and a few other verbs (among them पान् व्या वम्) the Participle has an active sense, thus मतीइंड पानम् 'I went to the village', विश्वक्रमधिस्त 'he dwelt in Vaikuntha

462 It further has to be noted that this Participle very frequently has the sense of a finite verb. In the above two examples it has an Active sense, in the case of most transitive (सक्तीक) verbs its sense is that of a Past Passive Tense. Thus भेम समानामि किवानि the bends were

cut by him.' Very frequent is the use of the Neuter form of this Participle in a kind of impersonal construction, thus तेन अतम् 'it was heard by him' ('he heard')

Indeclinable Past Participle.

464 An indeclinable Past Participle Active (sometimes called Gerund) is formed by adding to roots the suffix a. Before at the root undergoes, on the whole, the same changes as before the π of the Past Participle Passive Thus

'នី (•••	য়ালা	ન (મ્	•	ગર્ભા
সি		जિલા	वेच्	•••	उर्जा।
भू	•••	भूत्व।	વ ષ્		यदी
क्र		encelT	গ্ৰ		ર્નું સ્ત

त्	<u>મીર્લા</u>	<u> प्र</u> न्	लाला
त् स्प्	सुका	दा	द रवा
<u> चिद</u>	<u> विस्ता</u>	स्या	સ્યિલા
वस्	431	धा	<u> इिल्</u> या

465 When at is preceded by the intermediary with vowel generally takes Gups-

शी-ग्रायता प्-पावत्वा, स्तू-वितत्वा

But विद्-विदित्वा किय्-क्रियित्वा सप्-

◆Some roots take Gups optionally— सिथ्—मिथिला or सेथिला

मद् forms छद्ति वम्—रुपिता, प्रम्—रुद्दीता

466 When Propositions are prefixed to the root, स्वा is replaced by u which is added immediately to the root. Thus—

भादा—भादाय , विनी—विनीय , चतुमू – भतुमूय , विचिध्य--विच्छिय

467 at takes the place of a after short final vowels. Thus—

विजि—विजिल्ध, मझ—मझल्य प्रधी (पिध+६)— प्रधील्य

468 Certain roots onding in म drop the म् optionally (when स्व is substituted for च) Thus from गम्—भाष्य or भागस्य, from गम्—भष्य or भूपस्य

हन् भन् and तन् form हत्य, मत्य, तत्य प्रहत्य; अन्मत्य; वितत्य

469 The following examples illustrate the formation of this Participle in the case of some much used roots

Infinitive.

470 The Infinitive is formed by adding git to the root which assumes the same form as before the ai of git (Periphrastic Future). Thus

दा	•••	દાતુ મ્	હુ ર્ય	•••	द्रधुम्
લ્ થા	•••	સ્થાતુમ્	પષ્	• •	પત્તુમ્
द्	•••	પતુ મ્	પત્	••	પતિતુ મ્
ની	•••	નેતુમ્	'હુ ય્	• •	चोरयितुम्
স্থ	•••	ત્રોતુ મ્	बुध्	Cau	बोघयितुम्
મૂ	• •	મવિતુમ્	નમ્		ગન્તુમ્
ক্ত	•••	વાર્તુમ્	বৃষ্		વો હુ મ્
भुज्	••	भोताुम्	स रू		નો <u>લ</u> ુન્

CHAPTER VI Government of Cases

का (क

471 The term much denotes the different relations subsisting between the Verb and the Nouns in a soutence. Sanskrit Grammar distinguishes six such Kārakas, viz. angaica, the relation of 'Agent', anyone, the relation of 'direct object of action, magazing, the relation of 'Instrument of action', Tucingian, the relation of 'giving Huising', the relation of 'taking' or 'removal' Munaumica, the relation of 'abode of action' It may be said that on the whole each Kāraka relation is expressed by a special Case ([quia) the 'Instrument' of an action e.g is generally expressed by the Third (Instrumental) Case But, according to circums tances, one and the same que may be expressed by different Cases and it thus appears that 'Cases' and 'Karakas are by no means identical This is further shown by the fact that the Sixth (Genitive) Case is not considered to be the expression of a Karaka relation. In Western Grammar the topics which in Sanskrit Grammar

are dealt with under the heading 'Kāraka' are treated under 'Government of Cases'; but the difference between Kāraka and Case must not be lost sight of.

The following rules state in the first place by which Case each Kāraka-relation is generally expressed; and secondly for what other purposes, in addition to the expression of definite Kāraka-relations, the several Cases are employed.

वा है का **र** का

472 The Agent in a sentence is expressed by the First (Nominative) Case, provided the Verb has the active form. Thus रामी प्रामं गान्द्रति; देवदत्त ओदनं पचिति; यग्रदत्त आदते. Where, on the other hand, the Verb has the passive form, the angain a relation is expressed by the Third (Instrumental) Case Thus ओदन: पचिते देवदत्तेन; आस्ते देवदत्तेन; रामेण इतो (Past Participle Passive; see Rule 459) बाली.

वार्भवारक

473. The antique (relation of the 'object') is expressed by the Second Case (Accusative) in sentences with an Active Verb. Thus देवदत्ती-

রে পুঙ্রী; এমহনীকে আমারি, যাদী মাদি শভ্রেরি (compare Rule 472).

474 Where, on the other hand, the Verb of the sentence has the Passive form, or is passive in sense, the कर्म is expressed by the First Case (Nominative) Thus—पर्य भुज्यते देवदसन, भन्नी बच्दते यश्चरोन देवदसन थाओ इत

475 The Accusative also is used to express distance in space, and duration of time, provided the connection intended is a continuous one Thus—જોતા જુડિયા નદી 'the river is winding for a kess મામમચીતે 'he studies for a month' On the other hand સામસ દિવસીતે 'he studies twice a month.'

476 The intransitive Verbs आस, यो, खा when compounded with चित्र, take the Accusative of the place with which the action is connected—संयोध्यासम्बद्धि 'he lives in Ayodhya' So does चम् preceded by चित्र, चतु, चा, खप—वनसन्वचन् 'he lived in a wood, (but, if ध्यवम् means 'to fast', चने ध्यवस्ति) So also does चिम् preceded by चित्र समार्थिन चम्निनिचयते समार्थम्।

477 The Vorbs—दुष्ठ, याच् पण्, दण्ड् इस् पण्ड् चि दू, गास् जि, सन्य, सुप्, नी, क्ष, सप् यद्, and Vorbs having the same meaning. are दिनामेंन (take a double Accusative), the Karma relation being substituted for certain other relations (such as अपादान). Thus गां दोग्ब पयः for गोः दोग्ब पथः 'he milks the cow' (lit. 'he draws milk from the cow'); तपहुनान् (for तपहुनः) ओदनं पचित 'he cooks food from rice'; बचमविनोति पानानि 'he gathers fruit from the tree'; माणवनं धमें ब्रुते or भास्त 'he tells, or teaches, the holy law to the pupil'; माणवनं पन्थानं प्रकरित 'he enquires (as to) the road from the pupil'; बिलं वसुवां याचते 'he demands the earth from Bali'; अनां थामं नयति (हर्ति, वहित) 'he leads, or takes, the goat to the village'.

478. When Verbs expressing 'knewing' or 'eating,' or intransitive Verbs, or the Verb su are employed in the Causative form (were), that which would be and if the Verb was in its primary form is treated as and, so that the Causative form of all these Verbs takes a double Accusative. Thus while and the heavenly world' (while, employing the primary form we should have 'una: each una 'n and the Gods drink Amrita'; acrossing 'knewing' or made the Gods drink Amrita'; acrossing 'knewing' or was in its primary form of the the should have 'una each una each in the should have 'una each una each una each in the gods drink Amrita'; acrossing 'knewing' or the Vedas'; each una each in the Gods drink Amrita'; acrossing 'knewing' or the Vedas'; each una each in the Gods drink Amrita'; acrossing 'knewing' or the Vedas'; each in the Gods drink Amrita'; acrossing 'knewing' or the Vedas'; each in the Creator know the Vedas'; each in the control of the con

મામવાતિ દેવલતાનું 'ho makes Dovadatta sit for a month દ્રશ્વેષતિ દૃષ્ટિ મહાનું 'ho makes the Dovotees see Hari.' But દ્રમાનિ may also take the Dative (to denote the person to whom something is shown)

- 479 Certain Causative Verbs (thus नायपति, वाहयति खादयति, सद्यति (चिह्नसंबक्षम्च) take the Instrumental Case to denote the Agent through whom the action is to be accomplished Thus—वाहयति मारं भर्येन 'he makes his servant carry the load खादयस्य बदुना 'he makes the boy eat food.'
- 480 The Causative forms of द्व and ज take the Agent (of the action indicated by the primitive Verb) either in the Second or the Third case. Thus—મના (or મતીન) कट વાદ્યતિ 'he causes his servant to make a mat' ('he has a mat made by his servant').
- 481 When one of the Verbs from हुए to अप enumerated in Rule 477, which in their Active form are दिल्लीक, is used in the Passive form, the secondary कर्म—as eg गां (standing for गों) in the sentence 'गां दोलि पय'— appears in the Nominative Case, while the primary object (पय') remains in the Accusative Case thus—गों के देवन पर In the case of गों, प्र

7

काष, वह, the primary object appears in the No-minative, and the secondary object remains in the Accusative. Thus from अना धामं नथित we form the Passive construction अना धामं नथित But in the case of Causative Verbs meaning 'knowing' or 'eating' either of the above two constructions may be used. Thus from माणवनं धमें बीध-यति either माणवनो धमें बीध्यति or माणवनं धमें बीध-यति either माणवनो धमें बीध्यति or माणवनं धमों वोध्यति In the case of other Causative Verbs the primary object remains, in the Passive, in the Accusative Case, the other object appears in the Nominative Case. Thus दिवदत्ती धामं गम्यति.

482. The words હમયત: 'on both sides of'; सर्वत: 'on all sides of', હપહુંપર and अध्यि 'above'; अधोऽधः 'below'; असितः and परित 'around'; समया 'near to', प्रति 'towards'; अन्तरा 'between'; अन्तर 'without'; धिक्त् and હા 'fie on!'; take the Accusative Thus હમયત: લાવાં નોવા: 'the Gopas are on both sides of Kṛishṇa'; હપયુપર લોનાં હરિ: 'over the world is Hari'; પરિત: લાવાન્ 'round Krishṇa'; યાન સનયા 'near the village'; अन्तरा માં ત્વાં હરિ: 'between me and thee is Hari'; अन्तरेष हरि न सुख्म 'without Hari there is no happiness', धिक् લાવાનિયાન્ 'fie on him who is not a devotee of Kṛishṇa', हा क्षावानियान्.

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484 By कर्य 'Instrument' is understood that thing which is chiefly instrumental in the accomplishment of an action. This relation is expressed by the Third (Instrumental) Case. Thus—पानेय पायेन पत्री वाली 'Billi was slain by Rama by means of an arrow' Here the Third Case 'पानेय denotes the Agent (according to Rule 472), the Third Case 'पायेन' the Instrument of action.

- 485. Sometimes the Third Case expresses the cause or purpose of an action rather than the Instrument Thus પૃત્યન દૃષ્ટો દૃષ્ટિ: 'Hari was seen (by some devotee) owing to his merit', તૈનાયરાયેન દ્રષ્ટોડિસ 'thou must be punished for that fault', મધ્યયનેન વસતિ 'he dwells (there) for the purpose of studying'.
- 486 The Third Case is also used with Particles expressing accompaniment, such as સદ, માનમ, માર્ચમ, etc Thus પુત્રેષ મદાગત: પિતા 'the Father came with his son'.
- 487. The Passive Forms of Verbs, having the sense of 'accompanying' or 'possessing', or of the contrary (destitution etc) are construed with the Third case Thus લ્યા મહિત: 'together with thee'; મમાયુત્તો ડેથેં: 'possessed of wealth', માર્ચન દીન: 'destitute of wealth'.
- 488 Words expressing equality or likeness take the Third Case, thus માના લામાં લામાં જ લદ્યાં 'equal to, or like, Indra'
- 489 The Third Case is also taken by words expressing the idea of use or need such as નાર્ચમ, પ્રયોગનમ્, ત્રથ: Thus તેન નિં પ્રયોગનમ્ 'what is the use of this '', कोऽष: પુતેશ ખાતેન યો ન વિદાન્

'what is the use of the birth of a son who is not learned' Similary (a word meaning 'use or need being understood) तेन दिनम् 'what is the use of this? Similary पन रदिनेम enough of your weeping ('do not weep), कतमम्बुटानेन 'away with rising ('do not rise)

490 Observe also the uses of the Third Case which are illustrated by the following examples— પ્રકાશના દર્શનીય 'lovely by nature નોલેવ વાલ 'a Gargya by family પદ્યા લાવ 'blind of one eye, મહેન યાલિ 'ho goes with ease'

धप्रदानकारक

491 ducin 'giving primarily denotes the relation to the Verb of the person to which something is given. To express this relation the Fourth Case (Dative) is used Thus—[quiq qui actifa 'he gives the cow to the Brahmin'

It has to be noted however that the verb द्रा is not infrequently construed with the Sixth Case of the person to whom something is given

492 In a wider sonse the Uncircular means the relation, to the Verb, of the 'indirect object i.e. the relation to the Verb of the person or thing with reference or with a view

to whom or which the action is performed; or, as it may be expressed in many cases, the relation between the action and the result to which it is tending. Thus the fit was 'he worships Hari with a view to salvation'. In this connection the construction of the verbant and the with the Dative may be specially noted with alore and 'Devotion conduces to knowledge'

- 493. In phrases, such as પાલેમ્યો યાતિ 'he goes for fruit', the Fourth Case expresses what would be fully expressed by an Infinitive પાલાન્યા કર્તું યાતિ 'he goes to bring fruit'
- 494 The following special cases of the use of the Dative may be noted

Verbs of 'telling', such as काययति, व्यापयति, आपचते, निवेदयति, take the Dative of the person to whom something is told

तसी निवेदयति 'he informs him'.

- (বু takes a double Accusative; comp. Rule 477).
- 495. Verbs of 'promising' are construed in the same way โจมเฉ งเ่ มโกซนโก 'he promises the priest a cow'.

- 496 Verbs of 'sending' take the Daive of the indirect object—મોગન દૂતો રહે વિશ્વર 'Bhoja sent a messenger to Raghu
- 497 Verbs of 'moving sometimes take the object of motion in the Dative (as well as in the Accusative see Rule 473) provided the motion be actual bodily motion Thus—पासाव वाष्ट्रति (or पास वाष्ट्रति) But समसा मेर्च वाष्ट्रति
- 498 The Verb इच (to please) and others having the same sense सम (to long for) મુધ્ દુષ્ માર્ચ માન્ય and others having the same sense (of anger or hatred) take the Dative Thus દ્વી રોપત મહિ Devotion pleases Hari પ્રાપ્ત સમાન he longs for flowers દ્વી સુખતિ He is angry with Hari
- 499 जाम and દુષ preceded by a Preposition govern the Accusative Case. Thus— મુખાન સુપાતિ
- 500 The words नमः, स्वस्त स्वाहा, स्वधा and भूमम् (meaning 'equal to, 'a match for' take the Dative Thus—।विशाय नमः 'reverence to Ganesha! भूषास्य स्वस्त 'Good fortune to the subjects! भूषाद्वा 'This offering

- to Agni ''; देलेश्यो इरिरलम् 'Hari is a match for the Demons'.
- 501. When, on the other hand, the word नम: is used in connection with the Verb का, the object of worship is put in the Second Case. Thus—नमधारोति देवान् 'he does reverence to the Gods'.
- 502. Verbs meaning 'to salute', such as પ્રથમ, પ્રચિષ્ણ etc. may take the Dative or the Accusative. Thus ન પ્રથમના દેવતાસ્થ: 'they do not bow down to deities', વાગોમાં પ્રચિષ્ણ 'having bowed down to the Lord of Speech'.

चपादानकारक

- 503. The अपादानकारक expresses the relation of 'taking from' or 'moving away from' something. The Fifth (Ablative) Case is generally used to denote this relation. Thus यामादायाति 'he comes from the village'.
- 504. The ideas of 'originating from' and 'proceeding from' are also expressed by means of the Fifth Case Thus अंद्राण: प्रजा: प्रजायन्ते 'the creatures are produced from Biahman'; दिस्ततो गद्धा प्रभवति 'the Gangā comes from the Himalaya'; पापानाम

esala 'ruin results from sin' The Ablative (rendered in the above examples by from') may often be rendered more appropriately by 'on account of, 'by reason of, 'owing to, 'through' Thus—सीना मूर्की ग्रन्थते 'one is counted a fool owing to one s silence, जी नामांग्रेस मुद्राति 'he eats the flesh through greedmess

505 The following classes of Verbs which are construed with the Ablative Case may be specially noted—

- a. Verbs of fearing आधादिमीत 'he is afraid of the tiger
- b. Verbs of 'protecting'—पादि मां नरकात् 'protect me from hell!
- c. Verbs of 'hiding Highanlad saus 'Krishna hides from his mother
- d. Verbs of 'desisting from'-uiuls culo 'he desists from sin
- e. Verbs of 'swerving' or 'lapsing from'— યમાચમાંચતિ 'lio lapses from duty'
- f. Verbs of 'learning ઝવાધ્યાવાદ્ધીતે 'he learns from the teacher

506 भना इसर and other words having a similar meaning words that denote direction,

either in space or time, and the particles ऋते and आरात् are construed with the Ablative Case Thus अन्धः काणात् 'other than, or different from, Krishna', आसात्पूर्वः or प्राग् आसात् 'to the east of the village', उत्तरा समुद्रात् 'to the north of the sea', चेलाणूर्वः फाल्गुनः 'Phālguna is prior to Chaitra'; ऋते काणात् 'without Krishna'.

507 In sentences expressive of distance, in space or time, the place or point of time from which the distance is reckoned is put in the Ablative, the word denoting the distance in the Locative (Seventh Case), or in the Nominative (in the case of space only) Thus वनाद यामी योजने (or योजनम्) 'the village is at the distance of a yojana from the wood', कार्तिक्या आग्रहायणी मामे 'The Agrahāyaṇa fullmoon is at the distance (the interval) of one month from the Kārttika fullmoon'

508 ध्यक् and विना ('without' 'apart from' 'different from') take the Ablative, or the Instrumental, or the Accusative Case Thus विना रामाव् (जरामिण जरामम्) 'without Rāma'.

509 & ('far' 'distant') and Man ('near') and similar words are, in an adverbial or prepositional sense, used either in the Ablative

or the Locative or the Intrumental or the Accusative Thus—धासम्य दूराय का दूरे का दूरन का दूरम् 'far from the village

- 510 With Comparatives of Adjectives, or words having a comparative sense the Ab lative is used where than' is used in Fuglish Thus—भविसायाद भानसार्व विवाद the way of knowledge is better than the way of devotion
- 511 Words such as प्रमृति थास्य यह पन न्तरम् छात् प्रम् take the Ablative Thus—त मा हिनात् प्रमृति 'beginning from that day धामाइडिं 'outside the village मनलस्यदूदम् 'after a year प्रस लाइन् 'honceforward
- 512. भा meaning 'up to' or 'as for as or fineluding takes the Ablativo thus भागुले मंगार' 'the Samsara extends up to Final Release भागकान्द्र सञ्च 'Brahma extends as far as, and comprehends, everything

पश्चिकस्थकारक

513 The 'adhikarana ic, the place or site where an action is going on is generally expressed by the Seventh (Locative) Case. Thus—কঠ পাই 'he sits on the mat', আখানীৰ ব্যৱসি 'he

cooks rice in a pot' (the action of cooking being connected with the pot through the rice which is in the pot) The idea of 'site' also extends to the time within which an action takes place. Thus HINE MUNICAN STATES THE STATES OF THE STATES

- 514 The following classes of verbs construed with the Locative Case may be specially noted In the case of all these Verbs the object of the action is viewed as the site or abode of the action
- a. Verbs denoting 'throwing' or shooting'. Thus તે તિસાન્ શરાન્ સુસુલુ 'they shot arrows at him'.
- b Verbs of 'acting' 'behaving' (towards a person), such as eq, व्यवह, etc Thus गुरुष्ठ विनयेन हितः कार्यो 'one should behave respectfully towards senior men'.
- c. Verbs of 'loving' 'being attached to' such as સિદ્, ત્રનુરુદ્ધ, રમ, etc Thus પિતા પુત્રે સેદયતિ 'a father loves his son'; રફેસિ રમતે 'he delights in solitude'
- d Verbs expressing 'believing' 'confiding (in a person) Thus પુંસિ વિશ્વસિતિ સુત્ર સુમારી 'when does a maid ever trust a man?'

- e. After Verbs of 'giving', 'telling', 'promising etc. the Locative frequently takes the place of the Dative Thus—fancia पुर मामे विदाल 'the teacher imparts knowledge to an intelligent pupil
- 515 Words having the sense of 'engaged in', 'intent on', such as चाएत, चाप तल्प etc and words meaning 'skilful in, such as लिएस, take the Locative. Thus—स्ट्रामिस स्थारता 'engaged in her household duties', समीविद्युत लिएस 'Rāma is skilful in playing at dice.
- 516 When a thing or person is to be distinguished from a class (the sentence in such cases frequently containing an Adjective in the Superlative degree), the noun denoting the class is put either in the Locative or Genitive Thus—रह (or न्याम्) दिल सेह 'the twice born is the noblest among (or of) men', तीषु (or ग्याम्) काया बहुदीरा 'among (or of) cows the black ones give most milk.'
- 517 The nouns เลเษกุ ระลง, परिष्यात, เลเนเร, เมโนกุ are construed either with the Locative or the Genitive. Thus—นเคเนโ or นเพิ่ม หรือนโล 'the Lord of villages'

cooks rice in a pot' (the action of cooking being connected with the pot through the rice which is in the pot) The idea of 'site' also extends to the time within which an action takes place. Thus HINE HUND IN GON MINING 'he came on the first day of the month'

- 514 The following classes of verbs construed with the Locative Case may be specially noted In the case of all these Verbs the object of the action is viewed as the site or abode of the action
- a Verbs denoting 'throwing' or shooting'.
 Thus ते तिसन् भरान् सुसुद्ध 'they shot arrows at him'.
- b Verbs of 'acting' 'behaving' (towards a person), such as દ્વત્, વ્યવસ્. etc. Thus પુત્રલું વિનયન દિતા: નાર્યા 'one should behave respectfully towards senior men'.
- c. Verbs of 'loving' 'being attached to' such as સિંદ, ત્રનુરન, રમ, etc Thus પિતા પુત્રે એદયતિ 'a father loves his son'; રફેસ રમતે 'he delights in solitude'
- d Verbs expressing 'believing' 'confiding (in a person) Thus પુંસિ વિશ્વસિતિ જીવ જીમારી 'when does a maid ever trust a man?'

- e. After Verbs of 'giving, 'telling, 'promising' etc. the Locative frequently takes the place of the Dative Thus—fantin us uin fault 'the teacher imparts knowledge to an intelligent pupil.
- 515 Words having the sense of 'engaged in', intent on, such as આપત જાય તળા etc, and words meaning 'skilful in, such as ભિષ્ય, take the Locative Thus તરફનામાં વ્યાપતા 'engaged in her household duties' ામો મુચ્યુ નિષ્ય 'Rāma is skilful in playing at dice'
- 516 When a thing or person is to be distinguished from a class (the sentence in such cases frequently containing an Adjective in the Superlative degree), the noun denoting the class is put either in the Locative or Genitive Thus सुद्ध (or द्याम्) दिन सेष्ठः 'the twice born is the noblest among (or of) men' गोषु (or sign) to the black ones give most milk.
- 517 The nouns સામિન્ દેશાં, ખલિપતિ, સાયાદ, સાચિન્ are construed either with the Locative or the Genitive. Thus—પામાણી or પામેલુ પચિપતિ 'the Lord of villages.

- burpose of determining the time at which, or the circumstances under which, another action takes place, the words constituting the clause which expresses the former action may be put in the Locative case In most cases such 'Locative' clauses contain a Participle. Thus ally seminase that 'he went at the time when the cows are milked' literally 'on (the time or occasion of) the cows being milked', vata 'when this had been said' literally 'on this having been said'; vata 'this being thus' or 'such being the case.'
- 519. Instead of the Locative, the Genitive may be used in constructions of this kind, in order to express that one action takes place 'in spite of' or 'notwithstanding' another action. Thus क्रोधत: (or क्रोधित) प्रावाजीत 'he went into exile in spite of (the fact of) people crying' ('although people were crying'), प्रथतोऽपि में शिश्रापद्धत: 'the child was carried off, although I was looking on'.

Constructions of this kind are in Western Giammar, called absolute constructions, and we therefore may use the terms 'absolute Locative' and 'absolute Genitive'

The Sixth (Genitive) Case

520 The Sixth Case, in Sanskrit Grammar, is held not to be a Kārnka Case, i.e., not to express any of the relations in which the Nouns in a sentence stand to the Verb but to denote the relation (444) of one Noun to another Noun. Thus un you 'the Kings man surgery you' the son of Dasharatha

521 As a matter of fact, however the Gentive expresses the object of certain Verbs thus in the case of Verbs meaning 'to rule' 'to be master of' 'to remember with longing (or regret), 'to have pity on Thus—
पृथिला दृष्ट 'he rules the earth', प्रमिवल्यान्यालम 'I shall be master of myself, रामस्य द्यमानी अवावधीत सब क्षम्य 'Taking pity on R-ma, Lakshmana thinks of you'

522. Words formed with primary (জন্) suffixes as a rule take the Agent or the object in the Genitive Case. Thus—ভাষ্টাৰ কানি 'the doing of Krishna ভাষা ভাষা ভাষা 'Krishna is the creator of the world. But words formed with the Krit suffixes described in Chapter VI and hence specially verbal in character take the

same cases as verbal forms proper would do.
Thus जगत् स्था 'having created the world';
जगत् सथ्म 'to create the world'; सुर्वन् स्थि दिः
'Harı (is) producing the creation', देलान् दलान्
विणाः 'Vishnu (was) slaying the demons';
विणाना दता देलाः 'the demons (were) slain by Vishnu'.

523. When used in the sense of the Present, Past Participles Passive (in त or न) take the Genitive (not the Instrumental). Thus सम विदितम् '(it is) known by me'; अहमेव सती महीपते: 'I alone am regarded by the King'

524 Future Participles Passive (य, तथ, etc.) may take the Agent either in the Genitive or the Instrumental Case Thus सम (or सवा) सेथो हरि: 'Hari should be worshipped by me.'

525 When a Krit-formation is accompanied by its Agent and its object at the same time, the object is put in the Genitive and the Agent in the Instrumental Case. Not unfrequently, however, a double Genitive is used. Thus आवर्धी गवां दोहोऽगोपालकेन 'wonderful is the milking of cows by one who is not a cowherd'; विचिता जगत: क्रांतिहरे: 'wonderful is the creation of the world by (on the part of) Hari.'

- 526 Nouns in स formed from Desiderative bases take the object in the Accusative Thus—सिसं दिइस. ' desirous of seeing the friend
- 527 Adjectives expressing likeness or simi larity govern either the Genitive or the Instrumental Thus—तुमा કાર્યોન or સપાસ 'Equal to Krishna.'
- 528 Words formed with the suffix तम् and indicating direction as also छपरि, प्रथः पुरः प्रथात् प्रमे take the Genitive Thus—पामचा द्वितात 'to the south of the village तक्षानधः 'under the trees.'
- 529 Words formed with the suffix एन and indicating direction, take either the Genitive or the Accusative. Thus—दिच्चिन यासम्य or पासम 'to the south of the village
- 530 In blessings, nouns such as भाषुत्य long life' सद ' prosperity कुगल स्व दिन may be cons trued outhor with the Gonitive or Dative Thus—भाषुल्ये देवदसास्य(or देवदसाय) भूयात् 'long life to Devadatta!'
- 531 Words implying the sense of कल ('so many times') govern a Genitive of time Thus—दिरको सुंदके 'he eats twice a day

CHAPTER VII

Compounds



Compound words, Hain, i e words which consist of the combination of several words two or more expressing one meaning. The words combined generally are Nouns, Adjectives and certain indeclinable words (Prepositions and Adverbs). Only the last member of a Compound takes the Case Termination which may be required by the position of the word in the sentence; the earlier members as a rule appear in the Prātipadika form

Five classes of Samāsas have to be distinguished, the technical names of which are अव्ययी-आव; तत्पुरुष; बहुबीहि; दन्द, सुरसुपा.

Avyayibhāva Compounds.

प्रव्ययीमाव-समार्स

533 An Avyayībhāva Compound has for its first member an Adverb or a Preposition and for its second member a Noun The sense of this class of Compounds generally is adverbial,

and they therefore may be called Adverbal Compounds. These Compounds are indeclinable and neuter in gender. Thus from an and use according to power, from use and use use use a towards the fire.

534 In most cases the second member of the Compound appears in its unchanged Base form. But there are exceptional cases—

- (a) Final long vowels are shortened final ই becomes হু final ফ্লী or ফ্লী becomes হ
- (b) Final च whether original or substituted for चा becomes चम्
- (c) प्रम् is added to certain Nouns ending in Consonants, among them मरद, मनस दिव् दिग् and is optionally added to all Nouns ending in one of the first four letters of a Varga.
- (d) Final चन् of Masc, or Fem Nouns is changed to चम् in the case of Neuter Nouns it is changed to चम् or च

Thus from पश्च and गीपा-पृथिगीपम् 'on the cowhord', from पशु and गङ्गा-पश्चाहम् 'along the Gangu from प्रम and गी-ध्रम् 'near a cow from प्रम and गरद-ध्रम् 'near autumn' from प्रम and सम्ब-ध्रम्मिन् ए' ध्रम्मिन् म्, 'near

the firewood'; from उप and राजन्-उपराजम् 'near the king'; from अधि and आत्मन् अध्या-तम्'referring to the Self'

535 ब्रह्त: (outside), มเลุ and sımılar words, and certain Prepositions form Avyayībhāva Compounds either according to Rule 534 or with the noun in the Ablative Case Thus มเมาสามุ oi มเลลาเก 'to the east of the wood', จุโซล์สมุ oi จิโซล์สเกุ 'outside the wood'

536 ગ્રાં is optionally substituted for the final vowel of નદી, પૌર્યમામી, નિરિ Thus from હવ and નદી હવન દિ or હવનદમ્' near the river'

537 श्रिच्च compounded with प्रति, पर, सम्, अनु forms प्रत्यचम् 'before one's eyes', प्रोच्चम् 'out of sight', समचम् and अन्वचम् 'forthwith'

538 ¾I, indicating a limit, which is commonly construed with the Ablative Case (Rule 512) also may enter into an Avyayībhāva Compound Thus, in addition to ﴿¡¡¡¡¡¡¡¡¡], ¾I¡¡¡¡¡], 'up to final release'

539 The meanings expressed by Avyayībhāva Compounds (several of which have been illustrated by the above examples) are various. The following may be noted: (a) vicinity (414)44)

निजनम् nen Krishin (h) absence (प्रमाव)—स्वत्रम् nlong with the wheel

Tatpurusha Compounds

तत्पुक्ष ममाम

540 Tatpurusha Compounds are sometimes defined as Determinative Compounds because in most of them one member of the Compound (generally the former) determines or qualifies the other member (generally the latter) This definition does not however comprise all Compounds which are classed as requi

541. The first sub-class of Tatpurushas comprises Compounds which when dissolved into their constituent parts exhibit the first member in a case different from that of the second member. According to the case termination of the first member we thus have

1. दितीयातलुक्ष

काणाश्रित: = काणा श्रित: 'one who has resorted to Krishia', दुखातीत: = दुखमतीत: 'one who has passed beyond sorrow', श्रामगमी = श्रामं गमी 'one who goes to the village', श्रम्बुमुद्धः = अन्न वृमुद्धः 'one who desires to eat food', ग्रहागतः = ग्रहमागतः 'having come to the house', मृहते-मुख्म 'pleasure which lasts for a muhūrta (मृहतेम्)'

2. दतीयातत्पुक्ष

हितात: = हिर्णा तात: 'protected by Hari', नर्ख-भिन्न: = नर्खिभेन्न: 'split by the nails'; धान्यार्थ: = धान्येनार्थ: 'wealth acquired through grain', माद-सह्म. = माता सह्म: 'resembling his mother'; भासपूर्व: = मासेन पूर्व: 'earlier by a month'; माबो-नम् = मावेण जनम् 'less by a māsha (a kind of weight)', दध्योदन: = दश्रा श्रोदन: 'rice mixed with curds'. But- श्रद्या काख:

3 ષતુર્ઘીતત્પુરવ— (

युद्दा = युपाय हाइ 'wood fit for a sacrificial post गोहितम् = गवे हितम् 'what is good for cattle —In compounds with पर्ध meaning 'fit for 'meant for , the entire Compound has the sense of a Dative case = हिलाय स्प broth for a Brāhmana.

4 પગ્યમીતતપુરૂપ—

चौरसयम् =चौराद् सयम् 'fear from a thief स्वर्ग पतित =स्वयात् पतित fallen from heaven

5 પછીતનુત્વ (which is the most common kind of Tatpurusha)—

राजपुर्व = राज पुरुष the kings man' तस्युर्व = तस्य पुरुष 'the man of him, 'his man गिरिनदी = गिरेनेदी a mountain terrent भाग्नेवास ==

6 સત્તમીતત્પુરુષ---

भवागीपा च भविषु भीषा 'skilled in dice', ईखराधीन च ईखरे भागेन 'dependent on the Lord.' तवसुक्तम् (where तव represents a Locative) 'eaten there

542 While, as a rule, the first member of a Tatpurusha does not retain its case termination, the termination is actually retained in a considerable number of cases. Thus—wightingal

'done by strength' (श्रोजमा 31d case of श्रोजम्); परमेपदम् 'voice for another' (परमे 4th case of पर), श्रामनेपदम् 'voice for one's self' (श्रामने 4th case of श्रामन्), दूरादागत: 'come from afar' (दूरात् 5th case of दूर); दास्या: पुत्र: 'son of a slavewoman' (दास्या: 6th case of दासी), युधिष्ठर: 'firm in battle' (युधि 7th case of युध्), हृद्स्पृश् 'touching the heart' (lit. 'in the heart'; हृद् 7th case of हृद्)

In these cases there is said to be $\pi_{\mathfrak{A}} = e$, non-elision of the case termination

- 543 Certain Tatpurushas show an irregularity in that respect that they require to be dissolved by phrases in which the first member of the Compound governs the second Thus पूर्वकायः 'the forepart of the body' (पूर्व कायस्य), मध्याक्रः 'mid-day' (मध्यः अक्रः), प्राप्तजीविकाः 'one who has obtained a livelihood' (प्राप्त) जीविकाम्) But also जीविकामां
- 544. In another class of Tatpurusha Compounds the second member has a सत् affix which is used in the Compound only, so that the two members cannot be simply separated as in the case of the examples given in Rule 541 Thus we cannot resolve अभवार 'a pot maker' into क्रमं or क्रमंख कार (for कार cannot stand by

itself) but must in order to indicate the sense of the Compound use a phrase कुमां करोतील कुमाकार ' In the same was easy 'the slayer of Vritra (हवं इन्तील हपदन्) मधीलत् 'one who conquers all' (भवान् अथतीत सर्वाजत्) Compounds of this kind are called उपयद Compounds.

- 545 Certain तत्पुत्व Compounds have for their first member prepositions the sense of which when the Compound is dissolved is expressed by a Participle Thus—धीतमान 'surpassing a garland (धितका तो मालाम्) निष्कीमान्ति 'departed from Kaushambi (निष्कामा क्रीसान्त्र्या).
- 546 Another class of तस्पुर्य Compounds comprises words the first part of which is च (or चन् before vowels) with negative meaning thus— चन्नाम a non Britishama (न आसन्) चनम्ब 'not a horse
- 547 An important sub class of the Tatpuru sha class is constituted by those Compounds the two members of which, when the Compound is dissolved appear in the same case, and thus stand in 'apposition (સામાનાચિલપ્સ) The technical name for this sub-class is વર્મસાવ્ય Thus—નોસોલયમ 'a blue lotus (નોસ સુવયમ) લાયામાં 'a black snake' (જ્ઞાય માઉં),

स्नातानुनिस: 'bathed and anomted' (पूर्व स्नात: पश्चादनुनिस:); क्षताक्षतम् 'done and not done v.e, ill done' (क्षतं चतदक्षतं च)

548. Frequently such Karmadhāraya Compounds imply a comparison, and sq has to be used when they are dissolved Thus unwith: 'dark like a cloud' (un sq with:) In some cases where comparison is implied, the object to which something is compared is the second member of the Compound Thus unwith: 'a man like a tiger'.

549. In some other Karmadhāraya Compounds also the determining member takes the second place Thus દ્રમયુવિત: 'a young female elephant'

of which $\frac{1}{3}$ is also used, and sometimes $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ is used as the first part of Karmadhāraya Compounds expressing contempt or censure Thus $\frac{1}{3}$ is abad king' ($\frac{1}{3}$ is abad horse'.

551 With regard to words denoting direction in space (such as ya 'eastern' etc) and the cardinal numbers the rule is that they cannot enter into Karmadhāraya composition with other words,

except when the Compound is a proper name Hence when EUT the northern trees (not success) us simular five Brahmanas. On the other hand they the seven Rishis this Compound being the proper name of a constellation

552 Words belonging to the two classes mentioned in Rule 551 may however form the first members of Compounds provided the Compound has a afed (secondary) suffix superad ded to it or has the meaning of a Taddhita forma tion or is the first member of another Compound Thus-ulang being in the eastern hall (formed by means of the Taddhita suffix q, owing to which the क of पूर्व takes I jiddhi from पुरुगाला = पूर्वी गाला the eastern hall) Tiquide having six mothers (a name of Karttikeya formed by Taddhita च from चट् and साद्ध) दिनु bartered for two cows (from दि and मी) प्रभावधन 'one whose wealth consists in five cows (from पञ्च नाव and धन्म प्रधाय being a Tatpurusha and प्रधावधन a Bahuvrilu Compound)

553 Sarvanamans when used as first mem hers of a Tatpurusha Compound do not take the funnime termination (which is required when

the Compound is dissolved) Thus นูล์มเสา (= นูล์ มเสา)

554 Cardinal numbers may also enter as first members into Tatpurusha Compounds, provided the Compound so formed denote an aggregate Such Compounds as a rule are neuter But when the second member of the Compound terminates in आ, the suffix दे is generally added and the Compound then is feminine Thus from चिवान चिलानो 'the three worlds'. But there are exceptions लिस्नम् 'the three worlds (viewed as one whole)', चतुर्गम् 'the four Yugas collectively'.

555 A Tatpurusha Compound the first member of which is a cardinal number is called a square Compound

take the gender of the second member But in certain cases the gender of the Compound is determined by that of the noun which has to be supplied for the full understanding of the Compound Thus अतिमाल: (१९ पुरुष:); निष्की-धास्त्रिः (१९ पुरुष:); निष्की-धास्त्रिः (१९ पुरुष:); see above Rules 543, 545 In these cases short vowels (च इ) are substituted for the long vowels

(भागा साला, जीविका, रंगा कोगानी) And there are other more marked exceptions also thus— इन्द्रच्छायम् (from इम्-छाया) the shade of many sugarcanes रंग्यसमम् (from रंग्य-ममा) 'क Kings council सीसमम् 'an assembly of women

557 Compounds ending in राष्ट्र (for राजि) and प्रष्ठ or पह (for यहन्) are mostly masculine Thus—पुरास 'the foreneon

558 The Adjective ητη when used as the first member of a Larmadharaya Compound becomes ητη Thus—ητίζα the great God ι ε Shiva

559 Feminine forms which have a corresponding masculine form, substitute the latter when they appear as first members in Karina dhāraya Compounds. Thus—ผรางผม (ผรสิโธยกร replaced by ผรสุ and ผรสุ becoming ผม according to Rulo 558) ผเมนศเสโ, ดูเนชสุรภิ

560 A number of nominal bases, when forming the last members of Tatpurusha Compounds, undergo a certain change of form The most important cases are as follows—

a. भन्ननि becomes भन्नन after numerals and indeclinable words Thus—धनुम 'two fingers long

- b. সহন্ generally becomes সহ. Thus ধ্যাহ:
 'an aggregate of seven days' But it becomes
 মাল্ল in words denoting parts of the day, as also
 after ধ্র and indeclinables. Thus খুবাল:
 'forenoon'
- c. પશિન્ becomes पथ. Thus ધાનેષથ: 'the path of Religion.'
 - d. राजन् becomes राज Thus महाराज:
- e. । वि becomes । व after cardinal numerals, indeclinables, भवे, पुष्प, and in words denoting parts of the night Thus दिशावम् 'an aggregate of two nights', पूर्वश्व: 'the earlier part of the night'
- f. सिंख becomes सख Thus प्रियसख: 'a dear friend'.
- 561 When the first part of the Compound is सू, निम्म or the negative मू, the above named changes generally do not take place. Thus स्राजन् (Nom स्राजा) 'a good king'; निम्मिः (Nom निम्मा) 'a bad friend.
- 562 The following words are considered as Tatpurushas of a more or less irregular kind असनीयम 'high and low', राजान्तरम् (अन्यो राजा) 'another king', यामान्तरम् 'another village', प्रतिंचन 'a man who possesses nothing', चिनावर्म

'that which is intelligence only' चर्चपूर्विया 'emulation (चर्च पूर्वभर्च पूर्वीमिति यथ्यो क्रियावासीम धीयते मा) This class of Compounds is called भवस्थीमकादि

563 In some Karmadharaya Compounds the first member represents a Compound the second member of which is dropped. Thus—देवसाया = देवसूत्रको साह्या 'क Brahmana who worships the Gods Such Compounds are called सम्बन्धदन्त्रीयन

564 It must be observed that in far the greater number of cases the formation of a Tatpuru sha Compound is optional and thathence the two words constituting the Compound may be used separately also as eg. મોબાલનામાં instead of મોલોલનામાં In a few cases only the formation of the Compound is compulsory so eg હાયમાં (when used as the name of a certain species of snakes)

565 And further it has to be noted that although the range of the formation of Tatpurusha Compounds is very wide, there are numerous restrictions (which are best learned by practice) An important case of such restriction is that nominal bases in z or und denoting an Agent,

are not compounded with nouns in the Genitive Case. Thus from suited the creator of waters' we cannot form sutter, nor can we form site out of the creator of waters' we cannot form sutter; nor can we form site out of the creator of waters' we cannot form sutter; nor can we form site out of the creator of waters' we cannot form sutters. But there are exceptions from this rule also, so eg, tayon: one who worships the Gods'.

Bahuvrihi Compounds.

बहुब्रीहि-समाक्ष

attributive or possessive Compounds, in as much as they generally express an attribute belonging to something else—the first member of the Compound determining or qualifying that which is expressed by the second member. Thus ulcited: ('yellow-robe') 'a person who has a yellow-robe'; alais: 'long-armed', alayen: '(a region etc) the men in which are heroes'; acanimi (Nom of aimq) '(a man) whose name is Devadatta'; and '(a man) whose highest aim is thinking'; acaica: (Nom. Plu of sails) 'those who have Indra for their

first (ic Indra and the other Gods) विकीधन 'he who has three eyes ic. Shwa , द्वडक्त 'a man who has a staff in his hand (a man carrying a staff) स्कन्य 'a person who has left the city

568 In agreement with their adjectival function Bahuvrili Compounds throughout take the gender of that word an attribute of which the Compound expresses Thus, in the above, देवद्रभ พเพ (a man) whose name is Devadatta' (al though พเพา is Neuter), ชนอนุลเนี้ 'a man who has a handsome wife' (มเนา)

569 Cortain Compounds of this class require to be resolved with the help of an Eq. Thus -

विद्युत्प्रम: 'one whose brightness (प्रभा) is like that of lightning' (विद्युत इव प्रभा यस्य सः); चन्द्रानना 'moon-faced' (चन्द्र इवाननं यस्याः सा).

570. In resolving बहुनीहि Compounds the first part of which is a Preposition, a verbal form may have to be employed Thus प्रापी: '(a tree etc) from which the leaves have fallen' (प्रपतितानि प्रपाल समाल:), निस्तेजा: (Nom Sing. Masc of निस्तेजस्) 'a man devoid of energy' (निगतं तेजो यस्मात्स:)

571 a Some Compounds formed of indeclinable words or numerals or आसन अदूर or अधिन and numerals which are considered to be Bahuvrihis show certain irregularities in form Thus उपद्याः (from दशन्) 'about ten' (दशानां समीपे ये सन्ति ते उपद्याः); दिलाः (from द्वि and िल) 'two or three', आसन्तिंगाः 'nearly twenty' (विंशतेः आसनाः), लिचत्राः 'three or four'

b દ્વાપાયુર્લ (Fem Sing) 'south-east' and similar compounds; નેમાનોમિ (Neut Indeel) 'Seizing each other by the hair', દ્વાદિષ્ક (Neut Indeel) 'Beating each other with sticks', are likewise classed as Bahuvrihis

572 When the first member of a Compound is a feminine form derived from a corresponding

masculine form by means of the suffix षा or रं, the masculine base is used provided the second member of the Compound be a femiline form Thus—'६५१वती सार्था स्म म' is represented by the Bahuvrihi ६५१वर्ध विषय स'' is represented by the Bahuvrihi ६५१वर्ध विषय स्म में by चित्रय But on the other hand शहरामार्थ (where महा is not formed from a corresponding masculine). There are exceptions thus—६५५५१विध 'one to whom a virtuous woman is dear' भाषानीसार्थ 'one who has a Brahmin woman for his wife, पूर्वभीसार्थ 'a man who has for wife a woman with beautiful hair

573 Bahuvihi Compounds the last member of which is a feminine Noun ending in ई or छ, or a noun ending in छ, take the suffix छ Thus—
बहुनदीक '(a country etc.) in which there are many rivers सम्बोक '(a man) accompanied by his wife स्तानंदा 'a woman whose husband is dead' The same suffix छ is taken either necessarily or optionally by many other Bahu vilus. Thus बहुमान or बहुमाखाक or बहुमाखाक 'one who has many garlands

574 भइत् used as the first member of a Bahuvrihi becomes सम्रा Thus—सम्रावापू 'one who has big arms.

- 575. सह used as the first member of a Bahuvrihi generally becomes स Thus—सपुत: (or सह-पुत:) 'one together with his son' But सह remains in benedictions स्वस्ति राज्ञे सहप्रताय सहामात्याय
- 576 Some Nouns undergo certain changes of form when used as the last members of Bahuvrīhi Compounds. The most important cases are as follows
- a শ্বনি becomes শ্বন্ Thus जोहिताच: 'redeyed'
- b गन्म becomes गन्मि after सु, सुर्गि and similar words, provided the smell is inseparably connected with that of which it is predicated. Thus सुगन्म जलम् 'water having a sweet smell' But सुगन्म आपण्कि: 'a shopkeeper dealing in perfumes'
- c and becomes an after the numerals, provided the Compound is meant to indicate a certain age. Thus [sand (Nom. Masc sand, Fem [sand) 'having two teeth'
- d धनुस् becomes धन्तन्, thus शाक्ष्मन्तन् (Nom न्वा) 'having a bow made of horn'. (a name of Vishnu)
- e ધર્મ becomes ધર્મન્ provided the former part of the Compound consists of one word

only Thus-(बहिसधमन् one who knows the

ि मामिका becomes भम Thus—उद्यक्ष high

q पाइ becomes पाइ after Aumerals and म also in some other Compounds. Thus—fruig biped sunuis having feet like a tiger

h प्रजा and भिषा become प्रजन् and भिष्म् after सु g and ne ative च Thus—प्रप्रजन् (Non. Sing Mas प्रप्रजा) without offspring'

Dvandva Compounds

577 Dyandya Compounds consist of two or more Nouns which if not compounded would be connected by \(\foat\) (and) they hence may be called Copulative Compounds. They are of two different kinds according as the objects denoted by the Members of the Compound are viewed as merely conjoined but fundamentally separate (\(\sigma \)\) (\(\sigma \)\) or as constituting an aggregate or complex, of which the Members form parts only (\(\sigma \)\) (\(\sigma \)\) in the former case the Compound takes a Dual or Plural termination according as the Members are two or more and the gender

of the final Noun is the gender of the whole. Thus રામના સાથા 'Rāma and Lakshman', બ્રાહ્મયા- સ્ત્રિયનિટ્સ્ટ્રા 'a Brāhmana, a Kshattriya, a Vaishya and a Shūdra', સાક્ષરમયૂરો (Dual Fem.) 'a cock and a pea-hen'

578. Samāhāra Dvandvas are Singular and Neuter

a In the case of words denoting limbs of the body, parts of an army, manimate objects, names of rivers of differing gender, countries, insects, animals between which there is natural enmity, the Dvandva Compound has always the समाद्वार form Thus पाणिपादम् (पाणी च पादी च) 'hands and feet'; रिधकाधारीहम् (रिधकाध अखारीहास) 'charioteers and horse-men'; गङ्गागोणम् (गङ्गा च ग्रोणस) 'the rivers Gangā and Sona' (but गङ्गायसने); अहिनक्षलम् (श्रहिश्च नक्षलस) 'snake and ichneumon' (which are natural enemies)

b In certain other cases as when names of trees, deer, grass, corn, condiments, beasts, birds are combined the Samāhāra form is optional. Thus अच्चयोधम् or अच्चयोधाः 'Plaksha and Nyagrodha trees', त्रीह्यवम् or त्रीह्यवाः; दिविष्टतम् or दिविष्टते, गोमहिषम् or गोमहिषाः

- c. Words of opposite meaning (not qualify ing things) also form હાનાદાર Compounds Thus મીતીઓનું 'hot and cold' But મીતીએ जरी
- त. पूर्व and was उत्तर and श्वार form पूर्वायस्न् or पूर्वायरे, अवरोत्तरम् or अवरोत्तरे
- e Words denoting fruits, parts of an army, herbs, deer, birds, insects, corn or grass, however form Samihara Dvandvas only when in the Plural. Hence बदरं च समाक च forms बदरासमाई (not कम्) श्रीयक्षय भागारी इस forms रियकाम्बरी हो (not इम्).

f wiltin 'the period comprising a day and a night' is irregular in Gender

- 579 There are special rules determining the order of words in Dvandva Compounds.
- (a) Words ending in g or & should be placed first. Thus—\$[45] 'Harn and Hara'
- (b) Words ending in wand beginning with a vowel should be placed first. Thus—free with This rule prevails over Rule (a) hence seems 'Indra and Agni'
- (c) Words that have fewer syllables should come first. Thus—[3148,314] This rule prevails over (a) and (b) thus—41469 'Vich and Agni

- (d) In general the more important word should be placed first, hence the higher caste, the elder brother, etc., have the first place Thus યુધિકરાયુંનો
- (e) In a number of cases the position is optional; thus केंग्रसम् or सम्अकेशी; धर्मार्थी or અર્થધર્મी, મન્દાર્થી or અર્થપ્રન્દી, कामार्थी or અર્થમામી, ગુણકહી or हिंदगुणी. In other cases the position is contrary to the above rules, thus उन्नुखलसुसलम्; स्द्रार्थम्; अचिन्नुवम्
- 580. When two nouns ending in नर, implying relationship, or connection by priestly functions, form a Dvandva, the नर of the former is changed to आ Thus मातापितरी 'father and mother', होतापोतारी 'the Hotii and the Potii' The same change takes place when a word implying relationship is compounded with पुन; thus पितापुती
- 581. When the names of deities viewed as associated with each other form Dvandva Compounds, आ is generally substituted for the final vowel of the former member Thus भिनावरणी, अन्तामरुती.
- 582 The इ of જાનિન, followed by સોમ or વન્યા, is lengthened જ્ઞન્નોષોમો

- 583 Similarly, although with some irregula rities વાવાયથિથી (વીય પ્રથિવી च) વાવામુમી
- 584 जाया and पति form जायापती 'husband and wife for which दस्ती may be substituted.
- 585 When the final letter of a समाधारदन्त 18 a letter of the चर्चा or द् or ए or इ चाड added to it Thus—क्ष्मीपानधम् (क्षम + धपानक्) 'umbrella and shoes.

Saha-supā Compounds

मद्द सुपा समास

There are certain Compounds which, under the rules as to the four special classes of Compounds described so far cannot be included in any of those classes. Such Compounds are viewed as 'mere compounds or 'compounds in general and are termed us un Compounds. The term explains itself as follows. The phrase up us up us a case termination joined with (another) word having a case termination states the essential feature of most Samāsas (which consist of a combination of two up us thaving of course to be kept in mind that

in the finished Samāsa the case termination of the first member is dropped) HE HUI (short for HUI HE HUI) hence is employed to denote words which are 'Compounds in general', without belonging to a special class

An example of this type of Compounds is મૂતપૂર્વ: = પૂર્વ મૂત: 'what existed previously.'

Ekasesh.

एका शेष

588 Where the Ekasesh represents words, having different genders but otherwise identical in form, the termination of the masculine gender is retained Thus हंसी for हंसी च इंस्थ, ब्राह्मणी for ब्राह्मणी च ब्राह्मणी च ब्राह्मणी च ब्राह्मणी च ब्राह्मणी

589 The same principle is extended to some words dissimilar in form but akin in meaning Thus Mind is used for Mini च समा च, पुत्रों for पुत्रस दुहिता च पितरी for भाता च पिता च (but also भातापितरी) अवस्री for क्षत्रस अवस्रस (but also अवस्थास्त्ररी)

CHAPTER VIII Secondary Suffixes

तिहत

- 590 In Chapter V it was mentioned that nominal bases are formed from roots by means of primary suffixes (אַק) as c.g אול and אונה from the root א Now there is a further important class of suffixes by which new words are formed from nominal bases. These suffixes are called מוֹנִים, or 'Secondary suffixes.
- 591 The Taddhita suffixes—of which there are many kinds express various senses such as 'descended from, 'produced by', 'made of', 'con nected with' 'proclaimed by etc. Some of them produce changes in the words to which they are

added. Thus before the Taddhitas अ, य, इ, एथ and others, the first vowel of the base generally takes Vriddhi, and certain terminations of the base are dropped. Thus

a वास्टेव: 'the son of Vasudeva', श्रील: 'a descendant of હવા,' ; પેવ્લાન: 'a descendant of હવા,' ; पेવ્લાન: 'a descendant of ફેવ્લાન,' ; श्रील: 'made of wool', from હવા, દેવ: 'belonging to the gods' 'divine', from દેવ, ग्रेश: 'belonging to the summer', from श्रीभ, सांवलार: 'yearly', from संवलार, पार्थिव: 'lord of the earth' 'king', from पृथिवी, भीनन् 'silence', from सुनि, यौवनम् 'youth', from युवन्, सीहाईम् 'friendship', from सृहद्, चाहुष: 'visible', from चहुम् From व्यावारण there is formed वैयावारण: 'Gramma-rian'

b દાસિ: 'the son of Daksha', વૈયામિના: 'the son of Vyāsa'

c. વૈનતેય: 'the son of Vinata'; મામિનેય: 'the son of a sister' (મમિની)

ded from Garga', दैंद्य: 'divine', from રવ Without Vriddhi, રિવા: 'celestial', from રિવ, રન્ત્ય: 'dental', from रन्त, યમस्य: 'glorious', from યમમ્ મસ્યમ્ 'friendship', from મસ્ત્ર

592. Other Taddhitas of very frequent use before which the vowel of the base is not changed are—

ख and ता which form abstract nouns. Thus from मी-गील 'cowhood 'tho class characteristics of a cow भी बता or भी बल 'cowardico, from भी इ

593 Վող which forms abstract nouns from Adjectives denoting colour and some other Adjectives. Thus ոլերող Mase. (Nom Sing ոլերում) whiteness, from মহন, ուներդ greatness, from মহন

594 वत् मत् इन् मिन् विन् which form possessive Adjectives. Thus गुपावन् (Nom Sing Masc. गुपान्) 'possessing good qualities विद्यावन् 'wise च्योतिसत् 'possessed of light धानन् 'wealthy, from धन यमस्तिन् 'famous वार्यन् eloquent' (from बाष्)

595 यत् (Indeel.) forms adverbs denoting Iske that to which वत् is added Thus माध्ययत् Iske a Brühmana

596 सय forms Adjectives denoting 'made of or 'abounding in that to which स्य in added. Thus काइसय 'made of wood , सदसय 'abounding in food

597. તમ forms adverbs having the sense of an Ablative Thus આદિત: 'from the beginning'; મામત: 'from the village', હમયત: 'from both sides', સવેત: 'from all sides'.

598 \(\frac{1}{4} \) form adverbs having the sense of a Locative, thus \(\frac{1}{4} \) 'everywhere', \(\frac{1}{4} \) 'in other places'.

